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BY JAMES G. HASSON,

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VOLUME XXV. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1891. NUMBER 4.

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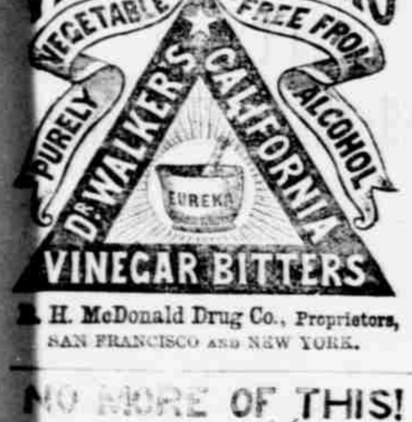
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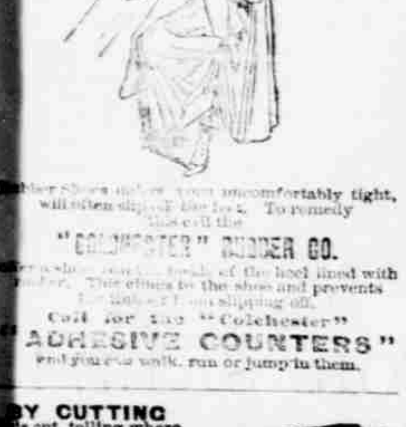
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Respectfully,
F. H. HUTCHINS.

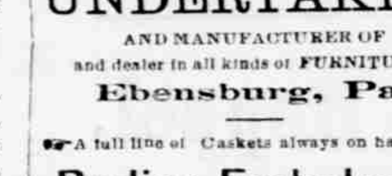
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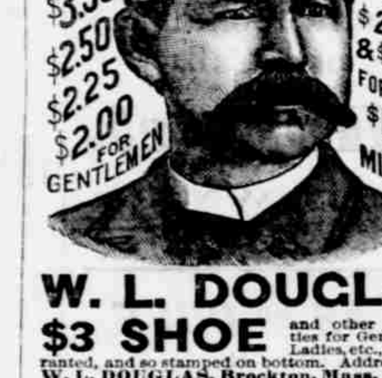


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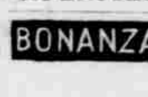
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For 1, 2, 4 and 10 H. P.
PICKET MILLS
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MARSH STEAM PUMP for Stationary and Traction Engines. All first-class Standard Machines.
B. C. MACHINERY CO.
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TENDERNESS.

Not unto every heart is God's good gift
Of simple tenderness allowed, we meet
With love in many fashions when we lift
First to our lips life's waters, bitter sweet;
Love comes upon us with resistless power
Of curbless passion and with headstrong will;
It plays around like April's breeze and shower,
Or calmly flows, a rapid stream, and still
It comes with blessedness unto the heart
That welcomes it aright, or—bitter fate—
It wrings the bosom with so fierce a smart
That love, we cry, is crueler than hate.
And then, ah! me! When love has ceased to bless,
Our broken hearts cry out for tenderness.

We long for tenderness like that which hung
About us, lying on our mother's breast;
A selfish feeling, that no pen or tongue
Can praise aright, since silence sings it best;
A love as far removed from passion's heat
As from the chilliness of its dying fire;
A love to lean on when the failing feet
Begin to totter and the eyes to tire.
In youth's brief heyday hottest love we seek,
The reddest rose we grasp—but when it dies,
God grant that later blossoms, violets meek,
May spring for us beneath life's autumn skies.
God grant some loving one be near to bless
Our weary way with simple tenderness.
—All the Year Round.

AMONG STRAY LETTERS.

A Glimpse at One of Uncle Sam's Little Cemeteries.

There are some queer things in Uncle Sam's household, and none more curious than the Dead-Letter Office. People in general have a vague idea of its importance, and of the amount of work done in that apparently insignificant branch of the Post-Office Department. But they have no conception of the wit and wisdom interred in that little cemetery of Uncle Sam's in a twelvemonth.

More than six million letters drifted into that office of buried hopes in a single year, and something over a hundred thousand magazines, papers and packages. The daily supply of "dead letters" is about eighteen thousand. "Not so very many," some one remarked, "when you remember that there are more than sixty thousand post-offices to be heard from." But enough, surely, to prevent there being many idle hands in the Dead-Letter Office, as most of the letters have to be opened. All those containing money are sent to the clerk, who keeps a record of the amount received each day. By the end of the year it sometimes reaches the snug little sum of thirty-five or forty thousand dollars, which shows that there are people who have faith in the postal arrangements of our country. And their confidence is not usually misplaced, as most of the money is restored to the owners; however, when there is no clew and it can not be returned, the United States Treasury is the gainer. In 1888 over eight thousand dollars was thus added to the much-talked-of "surplus."

Why mail matter goes astray is accounted for in various ways, although many persons are inclined to hold Uncle Sam responsible for all mishaps. No doubt postmasters are sometimes at fault, but sins of omission on the part of the senders are more often the cause of loss and delay—thousands of letters are not stamped, while others have no address. Of course, no one will believe there are many of the latter, nevertheless, in one year nineteen thousand one hundred and ten of those blank envelopes were sent to the Dead-Letter Office. Then again, people are careless as well as absent-minded, and often misdirect or only partially address letters, which never reach their destination, unless the clerk in the Dead-Letter Office can supply the missing link. In three hundred and sixty-five days over four hundred thousand such epistles were received. So it would seem that a thorough knowledge of cities and towns, as well as patience, practice and considerable shrewdness, is necessary to correct the blunders of the writing public. Who but a Dead-Letter-Office clerk with all her wits about her—for a woman has charge of that branch of the work—would imagine that "Bill Town," Kan., was intended for Williamstown in that enterprising State?

In the foreign department letters are not opened.

"It would be impossible," said the brisk little woman in charge. "You see, we receive a thousand letters a week from Italy, about two thousand from England and the same number from Germany, not to mention other countries. We look them over, and, if we have any information that furnishes a clew, try again to find the owners; otherwise they are returned unopened to the postal administration of the country from which they come."

Foreigners have a way of ignoring the States that causes dire confusion. A letter directed to Fairfield, America, is as many-sided as the tariff question, and about as hopeless. "St. Duskin, America," was easily located as Sandusky, O., but some letters become "all tattered and torn" in going to and fro throughout the States seeking an owner. "The Russians give us the most trouble," volunteered a bright woman who for thirteen years has been deciphering hieroglyphics, and understands all languages, except Chinese, sufficiently for her work. Who would imagine that it required such a linguist to straighten out the tangled web of foreign correspondence? Considerable general information is also needed, a knowledge of many countries and nations, and of the various States where the different nationalities most do congregate—and even then eternal vigilance will not insure success.

What becomes of all the "dead mail matter?" is often asked. The thousands of magazines, illustrated papers, picture-cards and valentines that can not be returned to their owners are "distributed," by order of the Postmaster-General, "among the inmates of the various hospitals, asylums and other charitable institutions of the District of Columbia." So they are made to serve a good cause by carrying brightness and change into many weary lives, and happiness to the little waifs without a home.

Although every effort is made to find owners for the various things that drift into the Dead-Letter Office, so many packages remain unclaimed that at the end of each year an auction is held. It is a sort of departmental house-cleaning. No other sale in the city draws such a crowd as Uncle Sam's annual sale of "dead mail matter." The packages are sold unopened, and although the contents are known, the value is not; it is what an Irishman would call "buying a pig in a sack." Of course, it is a heterogeneous collection, as in these days almost every thing goes by mail, from a tuning-fork to a wedding trousseau—which latter was bought in New York several years ago, and sent in the mail-bags across the continent to the pretty bride on the Pacific coast.

The museum of the Dead-Letter Office always interests visitors. There they see what extraordinary things people try to send through the mails and many interesting relics. There are two big axes on exhibition which look formidable enough for Administration weapons and cause the practical sight-seer to wonder whose purse was long enough to pay postage on such weighty articles.

"A hitching-post, a loaded revolver" and sleigh-bells form a trio of curiosities most unexpected among mail matter. An Indian scalp and a skull are very appropriate relics for Uncle Sam's cemetery, but they must be uncanny objects to find in a mail pouch. Among the odd things which attract attention is a letter from the far Northwest—where lumber is evidently more abundant than paper—written on a large shingle.

It has long been an open secret that alligators, horned toads and all sorts of reptiles are smuggled through the mails if possible, and Uncle Sam has on exhibition several specimens of the animal kingdom which he has confiscated.

Surrounded by many strange and incongruous things is an old mail-bag stained with blood, which tells the story of a brave man's devotion to duty—even unto death—an Arizona mail-carrier who was killed by the Apache Indians in 1885. Another interesting relic is the ancient leather-bound volume of fifty-three pages in which Benjamin Franklin kept the accounts of the Government when he was Postmaster-General. In a still smaller book is a record of the uncalled-for or misdirected letters during eleven years—from 1777 to 1788—which numbered three hundred and sixty-five. We have made rapid strides in a century to reach an average of eighteen thousand "dead letters" a day. Although many of these letters are resurrected, sent out into the world again, and finally reach their destination, there are multitudes, of course, beyond the ken even of a Dead-Letter-Office clerk that can not be returned to their owners. Alas! what misery and misunderstandings may have been caused by the loss of some of these letters! The happiness of a lifetime, perhaps, or the success. Nevertheless, do not lay all the blame at Uncle Sam's door, for you know not what you may have left undone that you ought to have done.

George Canning once said: "I can prove any thing by statistics except the truth." Those people who are of his opinion may still have doubts, in spite of a peep behind the scenes, of the efficiency of the Dead-Letter Office, as the public no longer accepts the tradition that figures will not lie.—E. F. Giddings, in N. Y. Ledger.

CAPACITY OF THE EARTH.

Its Present Population and the Number It Will Hold.

When will the earth have all the people upon it that it can accommodate? That is a question which some sober economists and sociologists have lately thought fit to take into serious consideration, bringing to bear upon it the light of statistical research.

Before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its recent meeting, Mr. Ravenstein, a well-known statistician, estimated that, whereas the total population of the earth is now a little less than one billion five hundred millions, there is room on the earth for very nearly six billions of inhabitants.

That is to say, when the space on the earth available for the support of human beings is fully occupied, it will be found capable of maintaining four and a half billions more of people than it now contains, or four times as many people as there are now in the world.

This seems, at first glance, to be very encouraging to the human race. But Mr. Ravenstein says it is not, because the race is increasing, in these days of civilization, security and easy exchange among the nations, so very much faster than it ever increased before that this margin will be exhausted and the world be full in a little over one hundred and eighty years.

By the year 2072, according to Mr. Ravenstein's calculations, the earth will have the six billions of inhabitants who are all that there is room for, and must, as it were, hang out the sign: "Standing room only." Living room there will be none.

It is interesting to know that there were other men of science present at the meeting of the British Association, when these figures were given out, who did not at all agree with Mr. Ravenstein's conclusions. They insisted that it is impossible to calculate, at the present time, what the ratio of increase of the world's population will be a generation or two hence, or what are the earth's real capabilities for sustaining life. Not only may the ratio of increase be sensibly altered, but the nourishing capacity of the earth may be added to many fold.—Christian Union.

EXTRAVAGANT WOMEN.

SARA BERNHARDT'S traveling kit consists of forty-eight trunks, weighing in all over two tons.

MISS MARY GARRETT, of Baltimore, has a bath in her home lined with Mexican onyx that cost $6,000.

AN American lady has a brass bedstead inlaid with real pearls. Across the top runs a brass rail, on which the owner's name is wrought in pearls.

MRS. H. MCKAY TWOMBLEY, of New York, is said to own the finest furs of any belle in that city. She has one mantle of Russian sable which cost $10,000.

AN American woman with a pretty foot and well-filled purse is having an order filled abroad for six pairs of boots to be encrusted with precious stones. Evidently the fair diplomat desires to call attention to her shapely foot.

MRS. BRADLEY MARTIN has purchased in Paris the crown of Marie Antoinette—not a coronet which in picture books generally does duty for a crown, but a genuine velvet cap, with the insignia of royalty emblazoned upon it in precious stones.

MRS. EMMONS BLAINE, nee McCormick, paid $1,700 for her new baby's bassinet and trousseau. The furniture of the toilette basket is ivory bound, with the family monogram variously inscribed in silver, turquoise and small diamonds.

AFTER DEATH.

"Behold, I show you a mystery."
Folded hand and nerveless arm,
Shrouded form in icy calm,
Wrapped in dreamless, solemn sleep,
Never more to wake or weep.—
Flowers strewn on coffin lid,
Soon to be forever hid
Where the winds unheeding pass
Through the swaying, sighing grass.
With a sacred tenderness
Press a silent, sobbing kiss
On the unresponsive face,
Still and strange in death's embrace.—

Shut from sight. A precious trust,
"Earth to earth, and dust to dust,"
All the kisses, all the tears,
All the hopes of future years,
All the tenderness I crave,
Buried in the darkened grave.
What to me is well-meant phrase,
Kindly word, and mournful praise.
Leave me with my grief alone
Still my love is all my own,
Mine to cherish and to keep,
Though he lies in dreamless sleep.

I will keep my soul for thee,
Sweet and fadeless memory!
Coffin-lid can never part
Heart that's firmly linked to heart.
When I drift from earth away,
Be with me, my strength and stay,
Gently guide my untried feet,
Kiss my lips in welcome sweet.
Death to me can never bring
Fear, distrust, or doubt, or sting.
On another, fairer shore,
I shall clasp thy hand once more!
—Helen N. Packard, in Springfield Republican.

A DANGEROUS DOZE.

Result of a Nap Taken by a Telegraph Operator.

In the fall of 1880 I was employed as a telegraph operator on a leading Western road, and located in the thriving little town of X. I was young at the business then, and did not possess the judgment or presence of mind that nine long years of railroad experience has since given me. But to my story.

It was a cold, stormy night in the latter part of December. The snow, which had been falling incessantly since morning, still continued when, lunch-basket in hand, I made my way down the quiet village street toward the depot.

Upon my arrival the day man explained to me all the unfinished business, chatted pleasantly on various town topics for a little time, then donned his overcoat, and on bidding me good night, said:

"Charlie, old boy, this storm is raising old Ned with railroading, the trains are all late, and unless it stops soon you will have a busy night of it. Keep your wits about you."

The night express No. 24, which was due at X at 2:20 a. m., was reported one hour and thirty minutes late, and the east-bound passenger No. 19, the flyer, as it was called among the railroad boys, was due at two a. m., and was reported one hour and ten minutes late. This being a single-track road, these two trains usually met and passed at Coal Switch, a small station ten miles east.

As the clock struck the hour of midnight, and my sleepiness increased, I foolishly resolved to take a short nap before train time, thinking I could easily rouse myself when occasion called, for many had been the night that I had stretched myself full length on the office desk with my coat for a pillow and dozed the long hours away, never failing to respond when my sounder called me.

But I was uncommonly tired that night, and I slept on much longer than I intended. When I woke "A Y" (that stood for the dispatcher's office) was calling me. I rubbed my eyes and, still half asleep, answered him with "I I-X." He then asked me for No. 19. I thought one brief second, reasoned that if it had passed my station the noise would surely have waked me, then answered "N. Y." which to him meant, not yet.

He then called Brockton, the second station east, and, upon his prompt reply "I I," "B" sent the following order addressed to the operator at X and to No. 27 at Brockton. It read:

"No. 27 will run to X regardless of No. 19. Operator at X will hold No 19 until No. 27 arrives."

My readers will readily understand that the order was given to help 27 along, and upon the strength of my reporting No. 19 as not having passed my station. Not more than ten minutes after the order was given I heard Brockton send in the signatures of the conductor and engineer of No. 27, heard the order corrected and knew that they had left Brockton and no night office between us.

Then for the first time I commenced seriously to consider the matter; and one after another in quick succession these questions arose: Why don't 19 come? Had No. 19 passed, and if so, what would be the result? My head was spinning like a top.

To ease my mind, and, perhaps because I did not know what else to do, I went out and examined the rails. The storm had ceased and here and there a twinkling star could be seen. The moon was trying to shine from beneath a great bank of wavy clouds, and by its dim light I could see them and they told the story but too well. The rails were clean from snow, and as it had been snowing when I lay down to rest I knew that No. 19 had passed while I carelessly slept.

My brain seemed on fire. I staggered back into the office. The dispatcher was again calling me.

With trembling hand I grasped the key and answered him. Again his former question was asked: "Has No. 19 arrived?" What should I say? Fear advised me to again reply "N Y" and in the time that would elapse before they could arrest me make good my escape. Duty whispered: "Be a man." I heeded it and told him all. He had no time to chide me even had he desired. It was a time for action then. I heard him send this message to the superintendent's office:

"No. 19 and No. 27 will meet in a collision near Coal Switch. Send wrecking crew and physicians at once."

I paced the office like a madman, and prayed that God would in his mercy spare those poor helpless passengers; that He would not stain my hands with their blood; yet all the time knowing how impossible such a thing would be. The minutes seemed hours. Twenty of them passed, then thirty, forty, and still no news from the trains.

I could stand the suspense no longer. I seized my hat and started for the door; there I stood undecided, when my practised ear heard Brockton calling the dispatcher's office. He answered and again, half dazed, I listened. The old sounder ticked on without realizing that it was speaking to me words of life and hope. It said:

"No. 27 is here and —"

I heard no more, but fell swooning to the floor.

The terrible strain had been too much for me. I don't know how long I lay thus; when I came to, I found strange faces about me, heard the sound of escaping steam and there before the station stood No. 19. How did it happen, you ask?

Well, I will tell you. No. 19 had passed X while I slept. No. 27 had signed its orders at Brockton and proceeded on its way.

Now comes the strange part of this strange tale, showing how God in His infinite goodness can and does step in when man is powerless and in despair. Near Coal Switch is a deep cut, where the road runs through a small spur of Bearpaw mountain. Into this cut, it seems, the snow had blown all that night from the bank above until the track was one huge drift.

On rushed No. 27. On, on rushed No. 19 until—well—until this blessed snow-bank was reached. Then they halted scarcely four hundred feet apart. No. 27 returned to B for help, and No. 19, being short of water, backed to X, where they found me lying where I fell.

In some respects I have never recovered from that night's experience. Of course I was called up to interview the superintendent. I told him all like a man, then bade him good-day, and went out into the world to commence all over again.

Through the official's kindness the newspapers never learned of my criminal carelessness or the averted catastrophe, for all of which I was very thankful. I soon secured a new position in the East, where I have remained ever since. That night's work, however, carried with it a lesson to which I, perhaps, owe my present success.—C. M. Dennison, in Yankee Blade.

THE MONKEY DRUMMER.

An African Story Accredited to Emin Pasha.

Emin Pasha, the story of whose rescue from Central Africa is well known to the world, is an enthusiastic student of natural history, and had made a collection at his headquarters on the Upper Nile, which he was compelled to abandon.

One of the objects of his interest in the equatorial province was a species of chimpanzee, and Mr. Stanley tells some remarkable stories regarding Emin's observations.

According to Stanley's account, the equatorial chimpanzee is not greatly the inferior in intelligence of some of the human beings found there.

The forest of Msongwa is infested by a tribe of chimpanzees of great stature, who make almost nightly raids on the villages and little plantations of the Mswa natives, carrying away their bananas and other fruits. There is nothing very remarkable about this fact, since many kinds of animals make pillaging forays upon the habitations of men; but the surprising part of Emin's narrative is the statement that in these thieving raids the chimpanzees make use of lighted torches to hunt out the fruit.

"If I had not myself been a witness of this spectacle," Mr. Stanley reports Emin as saying, "nothing would ever have made me believe that any race of monkeys possessed the art of making fire."

On one occasion, Emin says, a chimpanzee of this intelligent tribe stole a drum from the huts of his Egyptian troops and made off with it, beating it as he ran.

The monkey took the drum to the headquarters of his own "people," who were evidently much charmed with it, for the Egyptian soldiers often heard the monkeys beating it vigorously but irregularly. Sometimes in the middle of the night some sleepless chimpanzee would get up and go to beating the drum.

Just what the other chimpanzees thought of this midnight musical performance will never be known positively. But from the fact that no sound of battle and slaughter among the intelligent chimpanzees ever followed, the Egyptians were forced to conclude that they liked it.—N. Y. Sunday Journal.

RARE INSTINCT.

The Wonderful Performances of a Cincinnati Dog.

A remarkable story is told of a dog—a pointer—owned by a gentleman in Cincinnati, who three times gave him away to friends at some distance from the city, only to find him back again, once through a blinding snow-storm, very shortly after his banishment. It was resolved to experiment with him, in order to test the fact whether this was the result of memory or of some keenly-developed scent or other sense not known. He was accordingly dosed with morphine and taken to a town in Kentucky, one hundred and fifty miles away. In twenty-eight hours he was at his master's door. It was thought, however, that he might have recovered from his lethargy in time to see in what direction he was going, and so had found his way back by simply keeping to the railroad track. He was therefore dosed with ether, put in a closed basket and taken northeast and southeast, then kept in a dark shed over night and let loose in the morning. He at once set out in a straight line and on a run—not at all like a dog that had lost his way—crossed two broad rivers and three steep mountain ranges, through five large towns and a network of roads and cross roads. Although he had never been in that part of the country before, in four days he reached Cincinnati again. He could not have remembered or known any thing about his journey down, for he was unconscious the whole of the time. What, then, induced him to start in the right direction and keep it until he arrived home? This question has long puzzled the naturalists; for stranger instances of animals finding their way home even than this have occurred. They are, however, rare and suggest the idea that this instinct is exceptional and not common to animals. —Mechanical News.

Hard to Understand.

Office Boy—The editor wants the proof of his editorials.

Proof-Reader—What for?

Office Boy—He wants to read 'em.

Proof-Reader—Humph! No accounting for tastes.—N. Y. Weekly.

—Skinley—"I owe you an apology, Biggs, I—" Biggs—"Never mind the apology, Skinley. Pay the $5 you owe me."—Boston Herald.

WHEN THE NEW WEARS OFF.

He was a youth, and she, a maid,
Both happy, young and gay.
They loved—and life to them was fair
As one continuous May.
The croakers saw this happiness,
And said: "Ah! love is blind;
You're happy now, but care will come
When the new wears off, you'll find."

They married, and then their life grew rich
With calmer, riper joy;
They were as man and wife more fond
Than when as girl and boy.
Their "friends" could not endure the sight,
And said, with worldly wit:
"It will not be so bright and fine
When the new wears off a bit."

Ah, well, the new wore off, of course,
And then, what did they find?
An oldness which was better far,
For love is not so blind
As selfish care; and loving hearts
New joys will always meet.
So, when the new wears off, they'll find
Old love the more complete.
—Myrtle K. Cherryman, in Detroit Free Press.

THE "ZONE-TARIFF."

How Railway Fares Have Been Greatly Reduced in Hungary.

A recent number of the Century magazine contains an article on the system recently adopted in Hungary for minifying and regulating the passenger rates on railroads in that country. The writer says:

For the method of ballot reform which is so widely adopted we are indebted to Australia; and now from Hungary we have a suggestion of reform in railway management which premises to revolutionize the passenger business.

The "Zone-tariff," as it is called, was put in operation in Hungary on the 1st of August, 1889. It has, therefore, but a brief experience to justify its practicability; but the results thus far have been so remarkable that its success seems to be assured. The method consists of a division of the territory of Hungary into fourteen concentric zones, Budapest, the capital, being the center. The first zone includes all stations within 25 kilometers—15½ miles—from the center; the second, all more than 25 and less than 40; all the zones except the first, the twelfth and the thirteenth are 15 kilometers, or a little more than 9 miles in width; the three named are 25 kilometers in breadth, and the fourteen includes all stations more than 225 kilometers from the capital. The fare is regulated by the number of zones which the traveler enters or crosses during his journey. Reducing guldens to cents, the rate is 20, 15 and 10 cents per zone, for first, second and third-class passengers, respectively. If one starts from Budapest and crosses three zones he travels, therefore, 55 kilometers, or about 34 miles; if he goes first-class, his fare will be 60 cents; if second-class, 48 cents; if third-class, 30 cents.

For local traffic, when the traveler does not cross the boundary of any zone, there are special rates; if he goes only to the nearest station, the charges will be 12, 6, and 4 cents; if to the second station from his starting-point, 16, 9, and 6 cents; if to the third station, the full rates of the zone are charged.

The greatest reduction, however, is in the long distances. For all stations more than 225 kilometers—150 miles—from Budapest the rates are the same. All stations beyond that distance are reckoned in the fourteenth zone. It costs no more to travel from Budapest to Brasso, which is 729 kilometers distant, than to Nagy Varad, the distance of which is only 245 kilometers. To this farthest point, 442 miles from the capital, the fares of the three classes are, for ordinary trains, $3.20, $2.32, and $1.60. At this rate the first-class fare from New York to Chicago would be only about $7.00; and the third-class fare about $3.50.

The former rates of the Hungarian railways between the two points now under consideration were $16.84, $11.56, and $7.68. The fare is, therefore, less than one-fifth of what it was under the old system.

It is in these long distances that the reduction is most sweeping; but even the shorter journeys are greatly cheapened. To Arad, which is 253 kilometers from Budapest, the former fare for the three classes was $6.16, $4.32 and $3.08; the present fare is $3.20, $2.32 and $1.60, a reduction of almost 50 per cent.

Besides the reduction in rates, the new system offers great advantages in the way of convenience and simplification. The number of distinct tickets always kept on sale in every important hotel office was formerly about 700; the greatest number required in any office is now only 92. This reduces considerably the expense of printing and handling tickets. They are now sold like postage stamps, at news stands, post-offices, hotels, cigar shops and other such places. Any traveler knows what his fare will be if he knows how many zones he is to cross; he simply multiplies the number of the zones he is to enter or cross by the normal rate of fare per zone, which is, as has been explained, twenty, sixteen and ten cents for the three classes respectively.

For a large number of places within fifty-five kilometers of Budapest ticket-books containing from thirty to sixty tickets are issued at rates still lower. Thus for a group of stations averaging about twenty-one miles from Budapest books are sold which make the trip fares sixteen, twelve and eight cents. These books are transferable, and the owner of the book may pay with these tickets the fares of persons accompanying him. Evidently the purpose of this system is to extend these concessions and conveniences as widely as possible, and not, as often in America, to limit and circumscribe them so that the smallest number of people shall get the advantage of them.

The reader will be interested in knowing what response has been made by the Hungarian public to these liberal measures. The Hungarian public is not particularly responsive, the population of the country is sparse, they are a poor, unenterprising, home-keeping people; but they seem to know a good thing when they see it. The increase in the passenger traffic has been very great. For the first eight months of the new system the number of passengers carried was 7,770,876; for the corresponding months of the previous year the number carried was 2,891,332. It may be supposed that this increase was mainly due to the great reduction in the long-distance rates. On the contrary, the gain is the largest in the traffic between neighboring stations. Of such passengers there were under the old system 255,000; under the new, 4,367,586.

This vast increase of business has also been accompanied by a substantial increase of revenues. Comparing the receipts from passengers and baggage of the first six months of the new system with the corresponding months of the previous year, we find a gain of $561,880. It is also stated that there has been no material increase in operating expenses. Under the old system the cars were not often more than one-third full.

It is not to be wondered at that railway managers from all parts of the world are hastening to Hungary to study on the ground this remarkable phenomenon. It is to be hoped that some of our own may go and return with new light on a great question.

To what extent the experience of Hungary could be made available in America it is not easy to say. Part of the Hungarian railways belong to the State, but part of them are under the control of private companies; it would appear, however, that the right of the State to regulate fares must be conceded. The document from which this information is derived is published by the Hungarian government, and it consists of an elaborate but very intelligible compilation of the rules and methods of classification under which the business is done.

One fact is clearly demonstrated—that reduced passenger fares greatly stimulate passenger traffic, and are advantageous to the companies. There are indications enough of this fact in the experience of American railways, but the managers are slow to act upon them. Perhaps, this striking illustration from Hungarian railway history may quicken their apprehension.

The economic and industrial advantages of such low fares should be obvious to all. Whatever tends to promote the mobility of labor is in the interest of thrift and peace. Especially is this true in these times when through changes of fashion production is constantly shifting; if the work-people thrown out of employment in one place could easily and cheaply remove to some other place where laborers are wanted, suffering would be relieved, pauperism diminished, and the congestions of labor, out of which many difficulties arise, greatly reduced. The high rates of railroad fare prevent the free movement of labor, and aggravate many of our social ills.

SHEEP FOR WOMEN.

The Queer Way in Which Wives Are Obtained in Russian Turkestan.

Fifteen is the marriageable age, and preliminaries are commenced by the parents of the bridegroom sending a deputation of match-makers to the parents of the bride, offering presents, and among them a dish specially prepared for the occasion, of liver and mutton fat, which signifies that they mean matrimony. After this the compliment is returned by presents and a similar dish sent by the girl's parents to those of the bridegroom.

The bride's father then summons a meeting of kinsmen to consider the gross amount to be paid for the bride. The kalim may consist of forty, sixty or one hundred sheep, or from nine to forty-seven head of cattle, besides which the bridegroom has to give at least two presents of camels, horses, cows or fire-arms. These things decided, the bride's father sends to the bridegroom's aul for the kalim and one of the presents, after which the bridegroom takes the other presents and goes to see the bride for the first time.

The delivery of his present virtually seals the marriage contract, and he is so firmly betrothed that should he die before the time of marriage the intended wife has to go home to his parents and be taken for the wife of the next son. On the other hand, if during the period of betrothal the girl should die, her parents are bound to give instead their next daughter, or default of one, to return the kalim and pay a fine.

When the period of betrothal is at an end, the bridegroom goes to the aul of his bride, who is given up by her parents, with a dowry of a tent, a camel or riding horse, cattle and a bride's head-dress, besides a bed, crockery and a trunk of wearing apparel.

On the wedding night the priest places the bride and bridegroom in the midst of a tent, puts before them a covered cup of water, and begins the prayers. Then he asks the contracting parties if it is with their full consent they engage themselves to be married, and three times gives them the water to drink.

The completion of a marriage is followed by feasting and games, and then the newly married depart to the bridegroom's aul, with camels carrying the trousseau, and the portion of his wealth which a father gives to each of his daughters on her marriage.—N. Y. Sunday Journal.

ODD ANCIENT CUSTOMS.

IN the middle ages the lower animals were frequently tried, convicted and punished for various offenses.

IN 1685, when the Protestant chapel at Rochelle was condemned to be demolished, the bell thereof was publicly whipped for having assisted heretics with its tongue.

AMONG the legends of the early Celtic saints nothing is more common than the story of the saint being sent to borrow fire and carrying it in his lap without the fire injuring his garment.

IN ancient Greece a law of Pittacus enacted that "he who commits a crime when drunk shall receive a double punishment"—one for the crime itself and the other for the inebriety which prompted him to commit it.

IN 1266 a pig was burned at Fontaney-aux-Roses, near Paris, for having eaten a child. In 1386 a judge of Falaise condemned a sow to be mutilated and hanged for a similar offense. Three years later a horse was solemnly tried before the magistrate and condemned to death for having killed a man.

IN the days of King Edgar the lives of criminals were sometimes spared on condition of devoting themselves to killing wolves, and periodically producing a given number of wolves' tongues. Several estates in what we now call the Midland counties, notably in Derbyshire, were held on this tenure.

IN the fifteenth century it was believed that cocks were intimately associated with witches, and were credited with laying accursed eggs, from which sprang winged serpents. In 1474, at Bale, a cock was publicly accused of having laid one of these dreadful eggs. He was tried, sentenced to death, and, together with the egg, was burned by the executioner in the market place.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - JANUARY 30, 1891.

By imposing a heavy fine the Michigan Legislature hopes to prevent any State official accepting a railroad pass.

By appointement of Chairman Kerr, Mr. Fisk Conrad, of Tyrone, will have charge of the Democratic affairs of this Congressional district.

THE Spring election occurs on Tuesday, February 17th. In view of its close proximity, it is about time for the patriots to be looking up their chances.

RALLOTING for a United States Senator continues in the Illinois Legislature. The twenty-third ballot was the same as all the previous ones: Palmer, Dem., 101; Oglesby, Rep., 100 Streater, Alliance, 3.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature of Indiana providing that any man that shall be proven guilty of whipping his wife shall himself receive 60 lashes, and that the public shall be admitted to the jailyard to see him whipped.

ATTORNEY General Kirkpatrick, of Easton, realized $44,000 from his four years' service under Gev. Beaver's administration—$16,000 in salary and $28,000 in commissions. The position was worth more in a monetary sense than that of the Governor.

PRINCE BOUDOUIN, heir to the throne of Belgium, died suddenly at Brussels, Friday, aged 22. There are conflicting reports as to the cause of his death. Official reports state that it was produced by influenza. Other reports state that there is a scandal in the case, and that the tragedy is a repetition of Archduke Rudolph of Austria.

GEORGE G. F. Kibling, of Norwich, Vt., was fined $8,000 for selling 715 drinks in violation of the Vermont prohibitory law. Not being able to pay the fine, he received the alternative sentence of sixty-one years, seven months and twenty days in the House of Correction in Rutland, where he has been set to work polishing marble. This looks like fanaticism gone mad.

THE Republican members of the Legislature at Harrisburg, are talking of reading Don Cameron out of the g. o. p. since he voted with the Democrats in helping to defeat the Force bill. As Cameron has six years to serve as United States Senator after the 4th of next March, it is not at all likely that he will fret himself over any action the aforesaid members may take.

THE successor of Senator Ingalls was balloted for in both Houses of the Legislature at Topeka, Kansas on Tuesday, electing Judge W. A. Pfeffer, the nominee of the Alliance caucus. In the Senate the ballot resulted: Ingalls, 35; Pfeffer, 2. In the House the result was; Pfeffer, 95; Ingalls, 3; C. W. Blair, 5. The joint ballot was taken on Wednesday and resulted in Pfeffer's election.

AFTER 24 days of a double-headed Legislature at Helana, Montana, the Democrats and Republicans have agreed on a plan of compromise. The rival houses are to meet as one body, the Republicans getting 28 members and the Democrats 27. The Democrats are also to have the Speaker, the subordinate officers and the control of the committees. The compromise was drawn up by the Senators of both parties, and will be signed to-day (Thursday.)

IN the case of Senator Hearst there is a grim race between politics and death. The Senator's decease would be followed by the appointment to the Senate of a Republican chosen by the Governor of California, and the transfer of a vote from the Democratic to the Republican side might undo the work of this week. A day or two ago Mr. Hearst's case seemed hopeless; but he has since rallied a little, and the news of his respite is welcome to a circle vastly wider than that of politicians.

THE Democrats in the Senate on Monday again succeeded in downing the Force bill. The cloture bill, which is intended to aid Republicans in their attempt to pass the Force bill was under consideration when Senator Wolcott moved to lay its consideration aside and take up the Apportionment bill. A vote was taken and the motion carried by a vote of 35 for to 34 against. The Democrats were assisted by the votes of Cameron, of this State, Jones of Nevada, Stewart, Teller, Washburn and Walcotf.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says: From a programme agreed upon by the "steering committee,, of the Senate it would seem that the elections bill has been placed in its grave. The "steering committee" consists of four Rebublican Senators—Messrs. Plumb, Evarts, Hoar, and Sherman—and they are charged by the Republican caucus with arranging an order of business for the Senate.

At the meeting on Tuesday it was decided to call up the bill for the adjudication of claims of laborers and mechanics arising under the eight hour law immediately after the apportionment bill is disposed of. This will be followed in turn by the copyright bill, the Indian depredation claims bill, the pure food bill and the Nicaragua canal bill.

This programme is however, subject to disarrangement by the consideration of appropriation bills, which are privileged matters and have the right of way over all other business. It is probable that several appropriation bills will be called up before the programme arranged is carried out.

THE Mammoth Coal Mines situated in Westmoreland county, on the Sewickly branch of the Southwest Pennsylvania railroad on Tuesday was the scene of the worst mining disaster that ever occurred in the United States.

About nine o'clock in the morning those outside were startled by the sound of the explosion coming from the mine. It is supposed to have been caused by the igniting of a miners oil lamp, and of the one hundred and ten men who worked in that part of the mine there are probably none left alive to tell the tale of the explosion.

The terrified and more than half-suffocated miners who were not killed are nearly all in such a condition that they may die at any moment; while the the eighteen bodies of the dead already recovered present a ghastly suggestion of what is yet to be brought out of the mine of death into the light.

The fire which broke out after the explosion was soon extinguished by the immense fans which were put in operation. The gas has, therefore, about all been driven from the pit, and the work of rescuing the entombed miners has been begun. General Manager Lynch, of the Frick Company, is on the scene devising means to rescue the victims.

The affair has cast a gloom over the entire coke region. Hundreds of miners are flocking to the scene of the disaster and offering assistance. Horror is piled over horror. Coffins have already been ordered from Pittsburg and Mount Pleasant for eighty persons. The only man who escaped uninjured from the fatal mine was Boss Eaton.

It has been estimated that there are sixty widows and families that are left wholly dependent on charity. They are almost penniless, as the plant has not been running full for some time, and work has been exceedingly scarce since the dullness set in.

A dispatch from the scene of the explosion dated Wednesday evening says that all the bodies have been found and taken out and that the total number of dead is 106. Of these 71 have been identified. The balance 35 have been so badly mutilated that identifcation was impossible. On Wednesday afternoon a train left Mammoth for Scottdale bearing sixty-three of the dead miners in coffins, and about three thousand people. Two long trenches had been prepared and on reaching the cemetery the sixty-three bodies were burried side by side. At the head of almost every coffin a mother, wife or sweetheart stood mourning for her loved one and the sight was one that those who witnessed it can never forget.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES KEER, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, yielding to the solicitations of his many Democratic friends in the present and next House, has consented to be a candidate for clerk of the next House of Representatives.

Mr. Kerr has many claims upon the Democratic party, which should not be overlooked. It was due to his efforts, more than any other Democrat in the Fifty-first Congress, that the State of Pennsylvania elected a Democratic Governor and gained several members in the next Congress. It will be remembered, also, that while Mr. Kerr was securing these results he sacrificed his own return to Congress.

Another particularly strong argument in his favor is that he comes from a section of country which has no candidate for Speaker, and his candidacy can, therefore, not interfere with the election of that officer. Then the office of clerk to the House of Representatives has been held by Pennsrlvania almost since the founding of the Government, and there is no reason for departing from the time-honored custom.

IN the great money centres of this country there are millions of dollars bunting for safe investments at three and four per cent. per annum. Yet there is not a country town in the State that has not got an agent for the Swampoodle Building and Loan Association of New York, or the Mutual Investment Company of Highflyer, Massachusetts, promising fifteen or twenty per cent. dividends every year and fair prospects for doubling the principal at maturity.

Are the capitalists in the cities blind to these chances for investment or are these companies that stray away so far from home to distribute their favors, looking for suckers? These are questions that every man ought to ask himself when he finds an investment hook dangling in front of him baited with an unusually long worm.

—A will, to be valid in law, must be signed by the testator at the end thereof. Such, in brief, is the law of this State as clearly expounded by Judge Hanna, of Philadelphia, the other day, in a case in which a testator, after having signed his will in the presence of witnesses, tacked on a codicil to which he appended neither date nor signature. It was held by the court that the will itself was valid, but that the codicil was not. This of course, is not new law, but it may be to many persons; and the judge's decision, which covers the ground thoroughly should be a caution to testators against the addition of postscripts or explanitory clauses of any sort to instruments already completed in a legal sense.

SENATOR FAULKNER, of West Virginia, talked for seven hours and fasted for fourteen hours in the late trial of endurance by which the advocates of the Force bill hoped to break down opposition to that infamous measure. He deserves a statue in front the Capitol for this great service.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, was elected United States Senator at Madison, Wisconsin, on Wednesday, to succed Senator Spooner. Senator Vilas was Postmaster General and Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland.

Washington Letter.

Senator Gorman is proving himself more than a match for the Republican Senators and he is still confident that with the active and determined support of Democratic Senators and the moral support of the conservative masses of the country, the Force bill and its revolutionary forerunner, the gag-rule, can be defeated. He fairly and squarely outgeneraled the Republicans when they attempted to wear out the Democrats by a continuous night and day session of the Senate, and now he is winning new parliamentary laurels by the manner in which he is blocking the Republican attempt to force a vote upon Senator Aldrich's gag-rule resolution. He compelled Mr. Morton to acknowledge that he had made an erroneous ruling. The Republicans have but one hope of succeeding and that lies n Vice President Morton making an arbitrary decision in their favor, and the probabilities are rather in favor of his doing so, although it will be because of the great pressure brought to bear upon him and not because he wants to do it.

Even if the Senate adopts the gag-rule resolution and passes the Force bill, there will still be grounds upon which to base hope for its defeat. The amendments made to the bill in the Senate will make its return to the House necessary, and there the Democrats can renew the fight, which the nearness of the 4th of March and the end of the session, may make successful. At any rate the Republicans in the House must have a quorum of their own members in order to pass it, and that's more than they have had for three successive days during the session.

Czar Reed as he nears the end of his power shows a disposition to resume some of his tricks of the last session. By the denial of a request that was right and fair, he, this week, provoked Mr. Mills into an exhibition of temper that is very much regretted by that gentleman's friends; not on Reed's account, he deserved all that Mr. Mill's said of him, but on account of the effect that it may have upon the candidacy of Mr. Mills for the Speakership of the next House. "You are perpetrating a fraud upon the House, "shouted Mr. Mills, advancing down the aisle, and shaking his fist at the Speaker, "and you know it." Mr. Mills then intimated in language not to be mistaken that the Speaker was not an honorable gentleman. A minute or two later Representative Kerr, of Iowa, had the bad taste to call Mr. Mills a "traitor." "You are a traitor yourself, "retorted Mr. Mills," to the constitution and the laws. You are trying to surround and to deprive the people of their right of representation." This was followed by a scene hard to describe. The Democrats cheered Mr. Mills loudly and the Republicans hissed. Representative Perkins of Kansas said "put the dirty loafer (Mills) out," and in a moment he found the big fist of Representative Martin, of Indiana in close proximity to his nose and was informed that if there was to be any "putting out" he (Martin) proposed taking a hand in it. That was the last heard of Perkins. In the meantime the Seargent-at Arms trotted out with the gold head mace, the emblem of authority in the House and quiet was restored.

The Dockery resolution providing for an investigation of the Congressional Silver pools in bearing fruit. Senator Vest has testified that Senator Cameron told him that he had made money speculating in silver bullion, and Senator Cameron has acknowledged it, claiming that he had as much right to speculate in silver as in corn, wheat or any other product. How is that for cool audacity? The chairman of the committee, Representative Dingley, of Maine, is accused of having adjourned the committee from last week until Wednesday of this week in order to prevent Senator Vest from testifying until after the Pennsylvania legislature had re-elected Cameron to the Senate, although Mr. Vest had stated his willingness to testify. It is believed here that Cameron would have been defeated had his connection with the silver speculation been made public before his re-election. There are other big Republicans who will be exposed if the committee does its duty without fear or favor.

The latest scheme of Reed and his henchmen in the House to force the silver Republican Senators to vote for the Force bill is outlined in the announcement that the House committee on coinage, before which the free coinage bill now is, will not report that measure to the House until the Senate passes the Force bill. It remains to be seen how the silver Republicans in the House will take this. They will be given an opportunity of voting with the Democrats to discharge the committee and take the bill up in the House. Representative Bland has already offered a substitute for resolution to be reported from the committee on Rules to limit the debate on the appropriation bills, making the free coinage bill a continual order from and after January 27.

A Fiendish Father.

NEW EGYPT, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Fiendish cruelty was perpetrated by John Meiser, an Ocean county farmer, living near here, upon his son, who is not yet 4 years of age.

The child was in the house at the time and committed some slight offence. The father fled into a rage, and, seizing the child, placed it upon the top of a hot stove, burning its flesh in a terrible manner.

The screams of the child quickly brought its mother to the scene, and she carried it to another room, where she dressed its injuries as best she could.

Meiser was ashamed to admit that he did the deed intentionally, and said he merely held the boy over the stove to frighten him, but that he accidentally dropped him.

Immediately after the affair Meiser fled to escape arrest. The child's condition is critical.

Happy Hosiers.

Wm. TIMMONS, Postmaster of Idville, Ind., writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined, for that bad feeling arising from kidney and liver troubles." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best kidney and liver medicine, made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies, he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c. a bottle at the drug stores of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

BEFORE going to Harrisburg to enter upon his Gubernatorial duties Governor Pattison resigned the presidency of the Philadelphia bank, of which he has been at the head for several years. This was proper. William M. Singerly was elected to succeed Mr. Pattison as bank president.

THE attention of our readers is called to a special item on another page of this paper of the Henrick's Music Co., Ltd., This firm is noted for its fair dealings, and those in need of pianoes and organs should call on them at once.

Ballot Reform at Harrisburg.

The first reading in the House at this early day in the session of the Ballot Reform bill introduced by Mr. Baker, of Delaware county, affords a cheering promise of its speedy enactment. This bill is substantially the measure formulated by the Ballot Reform Association, and introduced in the Legislature. It is not likely that the bill will encounter serious opposition in either House, since both parties are pledged to its support. Opposition would cause only needless and vexatious delay.

As this bill has been repeatedly discussed in these columns our readers are familiar with its details. Briefly described, the provisions of the bill conform as nearly to the Australian ballot system as the Constitution of Pennsylvania will permit. If it should become a law all ballots would be required to be officially printed and delivered at public expense; so that no fraud could hereafter be practiced in printing and distributing tickets. Nor could any opportunity be thus afforded for blackmailing candidates and raising corruption money with the pretext of needing cash for printing and distributing ballots. The separate booths for voters in preparing their ballots would protect the weakest citizen from intimidation, and reduce to a minimum the means of plying the arts of bribery and corruption. The most reckless corruption-monger would hesitate long before making any bargains for votes as boys swap jackknives, "unsight unseen." As a final protection for voters, the poll lists would have to be sealed up before the election officers should proceed to count the ballots. This would effectually baffle the attempt of any dishonest election officer to betray the secrets of the ballot-box.

The ballot Reform bill once enacted and out of the way, the Legislature would be enabled to proceed to the more important work of summoning a Constitutional Convention to accomplish the wider reforms which the public interests demand. As the members of the Convention would be elected under the Ballot Reform law, if passed, they would be the better able to determine from experience what amendments of the Election laws should be submitted to the people for adoption. Should this work be hastily or carelessly performed there would be the risk of its rejection at the polls. In order to prevent any such danger the people should have sufficient time to select the ablest and best representative men for the Convention, and the Convention should have sufficient time for deliberating upon such propositions of amendment as might be introduced for its consideration. As the amendment of the organic law of a great Commonwealth like Pennsylvania is a political act of the highest solemnity, there should be no precipitation in any of the steps to its accomplishment. In the meantime the Ballot Reform bill before the House, which has the approval of all parties, would go far toward satisfying the public demands on this subject.—*Philo. Record*

The Force Bill's Backset.

The elections bill was laid on the shelf, by the Senate yesterday (Monday) to take up the apportionment bill. If it comes to the front again after being turned down the second time, it will have to be credited with as persistent vitality as the proverbial cat, although it cannot claim as much usefulness or value as that domestic animal.

But there is not much likelihood that it will display that vitality. The Senate has now left only five weeks in which to do practically all the work of the session. That time is not more than sufficient to give proper scrutiny to the necessary appropriation bills. Even if attention should be devoted exclusively to that purpose, a great many of them would have to be pushed through in a way that would give the greatest facility to jobs. Some of the Republican leaders are foolish enough to permit necessary legislation to suffer, in order to carry out their darling hope of legislating an indefinite extension of power for their party; but the indications are multiplying that others of them are beginning to understand the people will not stand much more of that sort of policy.

We think the elections bill is finally and conclusively defunct. It would have been better for its supporters if its demise had happened earlier. They have shown their utter blindness to any other consideration than prolonging their power by act of Congress, and after thus exposing themselves they have had their labor for their pains.—*Pittsburg Dispatch (Rep.)*

The Big Storm in the West.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—It will take nearly $1,000,000 in cold cash and two weeks of incessant labor to repair the damage done by the storm of Saturday night to the telegraph, telephone and electric companies hereabouts.

The destructive effects of the storm extended over a comparatively limited area. A short distance below Philadelphia was the southern limit of telegraph demorlization, and Boston was the northern limit. Old telegraph hands said that their had been nothing like the present storm since the famous sleet of Sunday, January 23, 1881, when the telegraph lines all through the East were paralyzed.

An idea of what wrecking of lines was done may be gathered from the fact that out of 1,500 running out of this city the Western Union had but three wires working this afternoon. The Postal Telegraph Company actually has not one wire working from the city, while the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company roughly estimate that 2,500 of its wires are laid low. The total damage to companies mentioned which will result from this condition of affairs is estimated at $500,000. Two weeks of unceasing effort will be required to get the wires back into the condition which existed before the storm broke.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her that she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from the first dose. She continued its use and after taking ten bottles found herself sound and well, now does her own house work and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottle of this great discovery at the drug stores of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The English telephone patents have expired, and the monopoly there has come to an end. The Bell patents in this country have still three years to run.

—William Robinson, who married six soldiers' widows in Pennylvania to secure their money, has come to grief at Grand Rapids, Mich. He was at his old trick.

—Jail authorities at Columbus, O., are lost in wonderment. Cora Fassett, a 15-year-old mulatto, scaled a smooth wall and escaped from the fourth story of the jail.

—Forty girls employed in the packing rooms of McKee's flint glass works at Jeannette have struck for $1 per week, an advance of 56 cents. The company say they will not grant the increase.

—In 1840 there were 40 cities in the United States with a population of 10,000 or over. In 1880 this number had increased to 286, and now there are 440 cities of that size, 32 of which are in Pennsylvania.

—Miss Ora Clark, a seamstress from Hunters' Hill, Va., was suffocated by illuminating gas at Washington, D. C., on Monday night, and a younger sister narrowly escaped a similar fate.

—General John R. Brooke, who is in immediate command of the United States trnops at Pine Ridge, is a Pennsylvanian and and a native of Schuylkill county. He is a cousin of George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania railroad.

—"Take any 25 tall, lean men," said an old court officer to a reporter, "and you can secure a jury in a murder case." They have no conscientious scruples against the death penalty. As a rule, short, thick men have doubts on this point."

—Five persons were arrested at Latrobe on Saturday, supposed to be the parties who robbed Goehring & Altman's store at Manor on Thursdry of last week. Some of the stolen goods were found in their possession. They were placed in jail at Greensburg.

—An explosion of gas occurred in the mines at Preston No. 3 Colliery, Schuylkill county, on Tuesday, injuring Patrick Clark and terribly burning Michael Seely. They were working in a breast, and not knowing of the presence of gas, ignited it with a naked lamp.

—Frank J. Herr, a prominent farmer of Lancaster county, died on Tuesday from blood poisoning. Three weeks ago he noticed a small pimple on his hand and pricked it open. He took cold, blood poisoning followed, and death was the result. A wife and twelve children survive.

—Early on Tuesday morning robbers entered the residence of Mrs. P. Norton, a blind widow residing in East Brady, Pa., and stole $1,000 in bank notes. The woman had the money secreted in her clothing, and the thieves cut her pockets, secured the hard-earned savings and made their escape.

—The Southern Steel Company, at Chattanooga, has served notice on their employes of a reduction in wages of 10 per cent after the first of next month. The men claim they were imported from England under contract, and threaten criminal prosecution in the case the proposed reduction is enforced.

—The great Kinzua Viaduct will receive the coming summer, at a cost of $30,000, its first coat of paint since it was built about eight years ago. It will take a large force of men at least four months to complete it. It is a difficult and dangerous work. Few men will trust themselves to climb about at a height of three hundred feet.

—While skating on a pond in Milwaukee, Monday night, Freddie Hachrath and August Priese, both aged 12 were seized by three older boys who said they wanted to "make niggers of them." After a fire had been lighted the little fellows' faces were held over the flames until the flesh rolled off and both lost their eyesight. No arrests.

—The Union Pacific train conveying the Seventh Cavalry from the scene of the Messiah Indian war collided with an express train at Irving, Kan., Monday night. Two soldiers and one brakeman were killed and a dozen were wounded. The conductor of the military train, who is missing, ran on time not his own. Many cavalry horses were killed.

—During the past six years Minnesota has paid $78,834 for wolf bounties. During certain months of the year the bounty is only $3 per scalp, while during other months it is $5. It is alleged that certain persons have been in the habit of farming wolves, and also of keeping wolf cubs in captivity during the months when their scalps were worth only $3 until the $5 months came around, It is also alleged that wolf scalps have been imported from other States, and that, generally speaking, the bounty system has been grossly abused.

—Tuesday night two young men, named Charles Garret and Charles Moyer, of Lebanon, Pa., met with a thrilling experience while crossing the Pennsylvania railroad bridge at Bolivar. They were tramping their way west and had reached the end of the bridge when a freight train came along going west. They attempted to step out of its way when by some mischance young Moyer steped over the side and fell to the bottom of the river, forty-three feet below. His companion hastened to his assistance, supposing he was killed, but strange to relate he escaped with a badly sprained arm and leg and a few cuts and bruises upon his face and body.

—A well-dressed young man registered at the Spencer House, Niagara Falls, on Saturday, as "C. E. Stanley, Cleveland O." He drank heavily. Reservation Park Policeman Highland had just locked the gate of the bridge leading the way to Goat Island when he saw Stanley climbing over the gate. He ran after him and took him by the arm to lead back to the mainland, Stanley struggling to get away. They were in the middle of the bridge when Stanley jerked away from the officer and jumped over the railing, falling on the ice, where he lay stunned. Help was called, but when it had almost reached him, Stanley worked his way to the edge of the ice and was carried over the American Falls.

—One of the most important real estate transfers ever made in the Lehigh valley was consummated at Allentown on Tuesday when the Crane Iron works at Catasaqua, next to the largest pig iron producing establishment in Eastern Pennsylvania, was sold to an English syndicate for $3,500,000. Besides the five furnaces of the company at Catasaqua, the purchase includes the Warwick iron works at Pottstown, Pa., the valuable ore mines of the company at Seishaltzville, Pa., and leases on furnaces at Edgehill and Macugis, together with all the raw material, rolling stock and the Catasagua water works, which are owned by the company. The negotiations have been pending for a year. No immegiate changes in the management will be made.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

THE PEOPLE'S STORE,

FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.

Come come now for bargains. Here are a few of interest to you. Plenty of others to tell you about. It will pay you to come a long distance.

DRESS GOODS—Over 100 pieces Half Wool Dress Goods, good styles and colors, at 10c. down from 12½c. to 18c.

20 pieces 36 inch Fine Wool Tricots at 25c., worth 37½c.

Lot of 52 inch Cloths in Greys and Browns, to be given away for 25c.

Over 75 pieces Plaids and Stripes, 38 inches wide, nearly all wool, at 29c., worth 35c. to 45c.

15 pieces All Wool Plaid Cyclo Cloths, 36 inches wide, 39c., worth 49c.

About 150 pieces All Wool Cashmeres, all colors 39 cents, worth 50c.

About 140 pieces All Wool Plaids and stripes, 39c., marked down from 50c.

Lot 54 inch Home Spun, All Wool 69c., marked down from 85c.

Over 50 pieces Black and White Dress Goods, 46 inches wide, at 39c., marked down from 50c.

Fine Imported Novelties, choice styles, worth $1.50 to $2.25, now $1.00 to $1.50.

FLANNELS—70 pieces, 32 inches, All Wool Country Flannels, Plaids, Stripes, etc., all at 25c., marked down from 35c.

25 pieces of All Wool Country Flannels at 29c., marked down from 25c.

40 pieces Fine All Wool Plaid Flannels at 25c., worth 35c.

About 120 pieces finest German All Wool Flannels, in Plaids, Stripes, etc., for Ladies' Wrappers and Children's wear, at 39c., worth 50c.

CLOAKS, WRAPS AND JACKETS, BOTH MISSES' AND LADIES'

ALL MARKED DOWN.

About 80 Jackets	at	$ 4.75;	were $ 7.50 to $10.00.
" 28 Jackets	at	10.00;	" 20.00 to 25.00.
" 75 Newmarkets	at	4.75,	" 7.50 to 10.00.
" 50 "	at	7.50;	" 12.00 to 15.00.
" 45 "	at	10.00;	" 16.00 to 20.00.

We have still a large and choice stock of over 2,000 garments—the Newest and Best Styles (some just in this week) in Jackets and Wraps.

To make this Store undoubtedly the Best Place for you to do your shopping, we have marked these from $1.00 to $5.00 less than regular prices.

BARGAINS NOW IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CAMPBELL & DICK.

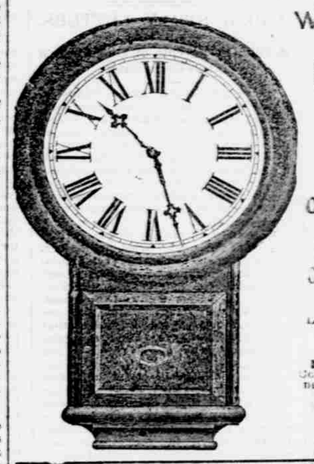
SPECIAL—2,000 lbs. Knitting Yarn, in Black, Cardinal, and all the best colors, 50c. per lb.; 5c. per skein. Marked down from 90c.

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WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

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Watches, Clocks

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Silverware, Musical Instruments

—AND—

Optical Goods.

Sole Agent

—FOR THE—

Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.

Columbia and Fredonia Watches.

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LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KIND of JEWELRY always on hand.

☞ My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ ALL WORK GUARANTEED ☜

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ensburg, Nov. 11, 1885-tf.

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CLOTHING, FLOUR, FEED,

Lumber and Shingles. We keep our Stock always Full and Complete. Give us a Call.

Eckenrode & Hoppel,

CARROLLTOWN, PA.

EVERY WATERPROOF COLLAR OR CUFF

THAT CAN BE RELIED ON

BE UP TO THE MARK

Not to Split! Not to Discolor!

BEARS THIS MARK.



TRADE ELLULOID MARK.

NEEDS NO LAUNDERING. CAN BE WIPED CLEAN IN A MOMENT.

THE ONLY LINEN-LINED WATERPROOF COLLAR IN THE MARKET.

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GREAT REDUCTION SALE

For the Next 30 Days!

I will close out my entire stock of Winter Clothing, Overcoats, Hats, Caps and Underwear at

Less Than Cost.

I have yet a good assortment of Goods and at prices that will certainly make them go. Call and get a BARGAIN.

Very Respectfully,

C A SHARBAUGH,

oct3-90-1y CARROLLTOWN, PENN'A



THERE ARE MANY USES FOR SAPOLIO.

To clean tombstones. To renew oil-cloth. To renovate paint. To brighten metals.
To polish knives. To scrub floors. To wash out sinks. To scour bath-tubs.
To clean dishes. To whiten marble. To remove rust. To scour kettles.

EVERYBODY USES IT.

Dentists to clean false teeth, Surgeons to polish their instruments, Confectioners to scour their pans, Mechanics to brighten their tools, Cooks to clean the kitchen sink, Painters to clean off surfaces, Engineers to clean parts of machines, Musicians to renovate old chapeis, Barbers to clean the tombstones, Hostlers on brasses and white horses, Artists to clean their palettes, Wheelman to clean bicycles, Housemaids to scrub marble floors, Chemists to remove some stains, Carvers to sharpen their knives, Shrewd ones to scour old straw hats, Soldiers to brighten their arms, Renovators to clean carpets,

EVERY ONE FINDS A NEW USE.

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(NEW YORK)

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ALL KINDS of HARNESS,

SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS,

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Robes, Fly Nets, Curry Combs, etc., etc. Repairing Neatly and Promptly done. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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Febt 14, 1890-1y.

NO DEAD YET!

VALLIE LUTTRINGER,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY.

Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.

V. LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, April 18, 1888-tf.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE!

A LOT of ground in the West ward of the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., fronting on Sample street having thereon erected a

FRAME HOUSE

and outbuildings, all in good repair. For terms or particulars callen or address

JOHN NEALAN, Nicktown, Pa., or

M. D. KITTELL, Ebensburg, Pa.

HASTINGS HOTEL

H. J. SCHETTIG, PROPRIETOR.

Located at the Station, near the centre of the town, on Fourth Avenue. We endeavor to furnish the best accommodations to business men, pleasure seekers and boarders. Persons in search of comfort and quiet will find it a desirable place to stop. The Table is unsurpassed and is always supplied with the best the market affords, and all the delicacies of the season. The Bar is supplied with the choicest of pure liquors and cigars and nothing but the best is sold. Special attention given to the care of horses.

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EBENSBURG, PENNA.

☞ Office on Centre street, near High.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - - - JANUARY 30, 1891.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—For sale.—Fresh cow with calf. Inquire at this office.

—Mrs. R. E. Jones is closing out a few odd pairs of lace curtains.

—Mr. F. H. Bearer, of Susquehanna township, spent a few hours in town on Monday.

—Two Arab peddlers were struck by an east bound passenger train near Sonman, on Saturday morning and instantly killed.

—Dr. A. Griffith, of this place, left to-day (Thursday) for Florida, where he will remain until spring looking after his orange farm in that sunny land.

—We would call your special attention to our choice line of spring dress goods. Black henriettas a specialty.

MRS. R. E. JONES.

—Mail Express struck two Norwegians in the cut west of Gallitzin on Saturday evening, and added two more deaths to the list of fatalities happening in that death trap.

—Banks Van Ormer, son of Joseph Van Ormer, of Reade township, died on Tuesday night of Bright's disease. He was about twenty-four years of age and had but recently returned from Dakota.

—Mrs. Daniel Eberly, of this place left on Saturday last for McKeesport, Pa., on a visit to her sister Mrs. Brown, who was badly burned a few days before from her clothing catching fire from a stove.

—For sale or rent.—A house of seven rooms in the East ward of Ebensburg. Will be sold on easy payments. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Call on the subscriber for terms. HENRY BYRNE,

—Dr. Robinson, a practicing physician in attempting to board a moving train near Portage, on Friday last, was thrown under the wheels and instantly killed. His remains were enterred in Grand View cemetery, Johnstown.

—Furs! Furs!—Hunters and others should remember that G. L. Fredericks, of this place, pays the highest cash price for otter, mink, red fox, gray fox, raccoon, skunk, opposum and muskrat furs and skins. From 15 cents to $1.00 will be paid for skunk skins.

—Oliver L. Shorts, a Pennsylvania railroad brakeman, was struck by Fast Line while walking on the track at East Conemaugh on Saturday night, and so badly injured that he died before a physician could be summoned. Short's home was at South Fork.

—Powers is a genius. He has wonderful gifts. No person of cultivated taste should miss hearing him.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.* Mr. Powers will apear at the Opera House, Ebensburg, on Saurday evening, February 7th. Reserved seats now on sale at Carl Rivinius' store,

—The Blair county attorneys have unanimously signed a petition requesting Judge Dean to be a candidate for President Judge in that county at the coming election, without regard to party lines. Judge Dean has filled the position acceptably to all parties for the past twenty years and will be elected for the third term without opposition.

—A large audience assembled to hear the Imperial Quartet, of Boston. All went with great expectations which were fully realized. The gentlemen composing the quartet are all artists of much ability and may well be proud of the hit they made at St. Joseph.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.* At the Opera House, this place, on Wednesday evening, February 4th.

—Edward Hays, an engineer employed by the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, was struck by a freight train that was backing down off the Baltimore & Ohio track on Wednesday morning and instantly killed. The accident happened on the track immediately under the Pennsylvania railroad station. Hays leaves a wife and five children to mourn his death.

—Dr. J. B. Brallier, an old-time resident of Ebensburg and Carrolltown, but now of Lykens, Dauphin county, dropped in to see us on Monday. The Doctor looks hale and hearty, but the pleasure of his visit was marred by the fact that he was summoned to visit his old home by the serious illness of his mother, whose death occurred on Monday evening in Blacklick township shortly after the Doctor reached her bedside.

—The board of directors of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria County met for organization on January 24th, and elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, H. Kinkead; Vice-President, John A. Blair; Executive Committee, John Lloyd, John J. Evans and C. T. Roberts; Secretary and Treasurer, T. W. Dick; agent for Ebensburg, Geo. A. Kinkead; agent for Johnstown, I. E. Roberts.

—The directors of the Ebensburg Agricultural Society held their first meeting to-day (Thursday) at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of taking steps for erecting the necessary buildings for the fair. The buildings needed are a grand stand, 'judges' stand, exhibition building, stalls, etc. The fair promises to be a successful enterprise, and if the directors consult the proper authority on the weather when selecting the days for holding the first exhibition, it will give the project such a boom that the stock will sell at a premium.

—At the election of officers for the Ebensburg Agricultural Society on Saturday last the following named gentlemen were elected: President, John Lloyd; first vice-president, G. J. Jones; second vice-president, Thomas L. Jones; secretary, L. S. Reed; assistant secretary, A. J. Waters; treasurer, A. W. Buck; directors, E. James, Web. Griffith, John Owens, J. B. Denny, Ebensburg; Ira Bloom, Wilmore; J. M. Shumaker and J. J. Milligan, Johnstown; Daniel Davis, Cambria township; P. J. Sanders, Munster township, and Samuel D. Patterson, Barr township.

—A dispatch from Danville Pa., on Wednesday says: The case of the North Branch Steel Company, of that place, against Messrs. Moxam' Murphy, O'Shea and Entursel, of Johnstown, indicted for conspiracy in obtaining certain drawings of a patent "M" rail, came up in the Montour county court on Wednesday. Murphy et al., together with Henry Seisnyng, are charged with rifling the safe of the North Branch Company and taking the above named templets, etc. After a jury was obtained F. P. Howe was sworn and testified as to the identity of the defendants and the articles removed from the safe, when court adjourned.

—On Saturday a week ago a young man from Pittsburg hired a horse and buggy at Hileman's livery stable in Blairsville, for the purpose of going to Homer. On Tuesday morning, on a remote country road in Blacklick township, Indiana county, a dead horse was found tangled up in the harness of a rig that was almost enveloped in mud. In the buggy was found a pair of overshoes of large size and several empty flasks. It was the same rig hired at the livery stable of Hileman Bros. by the stranger. It had been seen at different points along the road leading to Blacklick, always being driven at a furious speed. The horse was evidently driven to death and the rig deserted by the man who hired it.

—Mr. Charles Dimond, of Summerhill was a visitor to our office on Tuesday.

—When you want first-class job printing give this office a trial. Prices the most reasonable.

—E. R. Dunegan, Esq., of St. Augustine, spent a couple of days in town during the present week.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been very busy the past two weeks designing and building a new stock car for a firm in Chicago. The new cars are wider and longer than the old. The bracing is also different. Other improvements are hay boxes which are fitted in the roof, hay racks that fold to the roof when the car is used for other than stock purposes, and movable water troughs. Mr. James Elder has been superintending the designing and construction. The committee who were appointed to inspect the car and all others who have seen it, say it is the finest in the country. There are to be 1,000 cars built in the Altoona shops for the aforesaid firm.—*Altoona Graphic-News.*

—Davidson's Comedy Company played here thee nights this week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, to large audiences. This was not their first appearance here and the people of Ebensburg don't want it to be their last. The first time Frank Davison and his company played in Ebensburg they tickled the town, and when they came here this week the people were ready to be tickled again, and none were disappointed. We commend Davidson's Comedy Company to to the fun-loving people of whatever place they may chance to be, knowing that a good thing is always appreciated. Frank Davidson, in whatever role, is a comedy himself, and when he appears, nothing but air-brakes can stop you from laughing.

Correspondence.

SAN ANTONIO, Fla., Jan 25, 1891.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

DEAR SIR:—It will be a matter of interest, I know, to many of your readers to learn that the academy and convent but recently established in this beautiful portion of the State—"the land of flowers,"—under the auspices of the good Sisters of St. Benedict, are already in a prosperous and flourishing condition. It is but justice to say that this is mainly due to the untiring zeal and energy Mother Dolorosa Scanlan, who but a couple of years ago came here with a few Northern sisters to enter upon what seemed a hopeless task, considering the means at hand, and who is to-day as much surprised as anyone at what has been accomplished.

But I started out to write more particularly of a grand and impressive ceremony that took place here to-day in the reception of three young ladies of the North into this Southern branch, if we may so speak, of the grand old religious order of St. Benedict. Their names are: M. Bernadette Easly, of Carrolltown; Miss Murphy and Miss Mary McCalley, of Pittsburg. The Rt. Rev. Bishop of the diocese, assisted by four of the reverend clergy, performed the ceremony of reception in the presence of a crowded church edifice, consisting of Protestants and Catholics who came to pay their respects to the Northern neophytes, and to witness the beautiful and impressive ceremonies. The young ladies were attired in the most becoming and tasteful of bridal adornments and were indeed the cynosure of all eyes as they entered the sanctuary. But I forbear enlarging on the never-to-be-forgotten beauties of the occasion for fear of trespassing on your space. Miss Easly is the granddaughter of Henry Scanlan, Esq. C. E. I.

The Pennsylvania Tours to California.

The wonderful popularity of the Pennsylvania tours to the Golden Gate is best illustrated by the fact that the full complement of passengers for the first, starting on February 7th, registered six weeks before the date of the tour.

The space in the first train being all taken, engagements are now being made for the remainder of the series. The second tour, fixed for March 3rd, is an exceedingly desirable one on account of the interesting route traversed, as well by reason of the fact that its members are in California at what many consider the most delightful season of the year. Eastern people who desire to see Golden Coast in its most attractive garb could not choose a more desirable opportunity.

Names are being registered very rapidly for the second tour, and those who wish to make their going certain should apply at once for tickets.

The magnificently appointed train, presenting all the comforts of home or hotel, is not the least conspicuous feature of these transcontinental trips.

For Interies and tickets apply without delay to Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, or Tourist Agents, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, or 849 Broadway, New York.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, January 28, 1891:

Richard D. Jones, Johnstown, and May Tibbot, Cambria township.

John W. O'Donnell, Cresson, and Mary M. Storm, Allegheny township.

James Sloey, Indiana county, and Emma Jane McGuire, St. Augustine.

Earnest Kellner and Lizzie Leslie, Morrellville.

John Dowling and Mary T. Fromald, Johnstown.

Richard H. Gorham and Emma Gearhart, Johnstown.

Andrew Rose and Hannah Errickson, Johnstown.

John Berta and Christina Clema, Johnstown.

Lew J. Prosser and Annie L. Somerville, West Taylor township.

W. R. Taylor, Bennington, Blair county, and Martha V. Dell, Blair county.

Mark Laffey and Mary E. Lynch, Johnstown.

Notice.

A meeting of the Farmers' Alliance, which was adjourned to afford time for the committee on roads to report, will be held at Carrolltown on February 7th, at 1 o'clock, P. M. As the road question interests all, a full attendance is expected.

LUKE BEHE, President.
J. J. KAYLOR, Secretary.

The Powers Entainment.

No dramatic company could give a more spirited, lively and realistic performance than this single gentleman gave.—*Hartford Times.*

At Opera House, this place, Saturday, February 7. Reserved seats now on sale at Carl Rivinius' store.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

—In speaking of the Imperial Quartet, which will appear in Ebensburg on February 4th, the Glen Falls, (N. Y.) *Republican* says: Glen Falls has enjoyed many excellent musical treats of late, but we doubt if a finer, more finished one of the kind has yet been given in our midst.

—A few muffs and boas left over at Mrs. R. E. Jones, which can be had at a reduction.

List of Jurors.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SPECIAL TERM.

Aaran, H. S., clerk, Johnstown.
Boetcher, Emil, laborer, Johnstown.
Boyle, John, engineer, Johnstown.
Crum, Sherman W., farmer, Croyle twp.
Cush, John, roller, Johnstown.
Davis, William, laborer, East Conemaugh.
Ellenberger, Charles, farmer, Richland twp.
Frank, Ferdinand, shoemaker, Johnstown.
Goebert, Christ, heater, Johnstown.
Griffith, Lowman, heater, Johnstown.
Hadden, Stephen, farmer, Croyle twp.
Hagen, Hugh, farmer, Clearfield twp.
Hall, William, farmer, Portage twp.
Holder, Israel, carpenter, Wilmore.
Horner, Jacob C., teamster, Johnstown.
Huebner, Adam, moulder, Johnstown.
Hughes, Thomas J., farmer, Munster twp.
Landis, John D., laborer, Johnstown.
Melvin, Thomas H., laborer, Johnstown.
Monday, Elias, farmer, Jackson twp.
Mullen, Bernard, laborer, Johnstown.
Murphy, George, farmer, Adams twp.
Myers, Andrew, blacksmith, Johnstown.
Myers, Wm. M., blacksmith, Richland twp.
Patterson, S. D., farmer, Barr twp.
Plunket, Thomas E., clerk, Tunnelhill.
Porter, John, teamster, Tunnelhill.
Quinn, James, merchant, Johnstown.
Scanlan, Martin, miner, Washington twp.
Spires, Wesley, foreman, Gallitzin.
Stibich, Joseph, merchant, Johnstown.
Strayer, Samuel, contractor, Stonycreek twp.
Thomas, W. H., laborer, Johnstown.
Tibbott, R. R., farmer, Lower Yoder twp.
Wissinger, Josua P., farmer, Adams twp.

GRAND JURORS—MARCH TERM.

Buck, Vincent J., merchant, South Fork.
Buxton, George D., laborer, Johnstown.
Bechel, Henry, farmer, Barr twp.
Cooke, William, clerk, Johnstown.
Cunningham, John H., clerk, Johnstown.
Craver, Augustine, farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Collins, John S., miner, South Fork.
Cramer, Valentine, farmer, Portage twp.
Callahan, Thomas, laborer, Chest Springs.
Decker, J. B., agent, Hastings.
Englehart, Charles, laborer, Johnstown.
George, Peter R., farmer, Washington twp.
Hill, John E., laborer, Lower Yoder twp.
Itel, T. J., teacher, Johnstown.
Kerr, Mark, farmer, Jackson twp.
Lantzy, Simon P., hotel keeper, Susquehanna twp.
Melhorn, Peter, farmer, Allegheny twp.
Myers, Charles, laborer, Stonycreek twp.
Mattern, Henry, mill hand, Johnstown.
Mariett, Harry, farmer, Dean twp.
Ripple, Jacob S., teamster, Lower Yoder twp.
Sloan, Philip, laborer, Johnstown.
Sharbaugh, John, undertaker, Washington twp.
Vogle, Philip, miner, Gallitzin bor.

TRAVERSE—FIRST WEEK.

Abrams, Henry, farmer, Carroll twp.
Bowser, John R., laborer, Johnstown.
Brinker, T. H., grocer, Johnstown.
Buser, Peter, laborer, Johnstown.
Boyd, James K., carpenter, Johnstown.
Berry, John, butcher, Johnstown.
Brehm, John F., farmer, West Taylor twp.
Benshoff, Eli, farmer, West Taylor twp.
Bheam, Scott, miner, Lower Yoder twp.
Connell, William H., clerk, Ebensburg.
Crowley, Cornelius, shoemaker, Johnstown.
Drass, Michael, farmer, Chest twp.
Davis, Foster W., carpenter, Lower Yoder twp.
Delozier, John, farmer, Elder twp.
Eisen, Henry, laborer, Johnstown.
Gorman, Thomas, mill hand, Johnstown.
Hawthorne, William, tinner, Johnstown.
Hoover, Frank, laborer, Johnstown.
Harsberger, David H., laborer, Lower Yoder twp.
Hollister, Ear., wireman, East Conemaugh.
Hughes, Isaac, farmer, Summerhill twp.
James, Evan, agent, Johnstown.
Just, Max, hotel-keeper, Johnstown.
Masterton, William Jr., clerk, Johnstown.
Makin, William, farmer, Cambria twp.
Moran, Peter, farmer, Allegheny twp.
McGiffen, M. L., clerk, Johnstown.
McGough, Daniel, farmer, Croyle twp.
Keplar, J. B., merchant, Hastings.
King, James, agent, Johnstown.
Kohler, Milton, merchant, Johnstown.
Neiderlander, Michael, laborer, Johnstown.
Orris, Hiram, farmer, Richland twp.
Osborn, Wm. B., gardner, Johnstown.
Quinn, Peter, plumber, Johnstown.
Ringler, Fred., plumber, Johnstown.
Rose, William, farmer, East Taylor twp.
Shryock, Geo. K., tinner, Johnstown.
Sarfoois, Peter, teamster, Johnstown.
Strittmatter, Peter Jr., farmer, Carroll twp.
Thomas, R. L., laborer, Ebensburg.
Thomas, James J., farmer, Carroll twp.
Tomb, Dixon, butcher, Lower Yoder twp.
Vorhour, Otto, farmer, Cambria twp.
Wolf, Joseph E., painter, Johnstown.
Weis, Lawrence, carpenter, Johnstown.
Wise, Lewis, farmer, Croyle twp.
Wilson, James, carpenter, Ashville.

SECOND WEEK.

Benford, H. C., clerk, Johnstown.
Blemmel, John, mill hand, Johnstown.
Bloom, Ira, farmer, Summerhill twp.
Bush, Luke, farmer, Elder twp.
Byrne, William H., laborer, Ebensburg.
Carney, Charles, Jr., laborer, Johnstown.
Cobaugh, Scott, farmer, Jackson twp.
Conrad, John, merchant, Lilly.
Coulter, D. W., merchant, Franklin.
Clark, Samuel, laborer, Lower Yoder twp.
Custer, Jacob P., fireman, Johnstown.
Edwards, Edward, mine boss, Lilly.
Elliott, Alonza, farmer, Barr twp.
Engle, Joseph, brakeman, East Conemaugh
Evans, Philip, butcher, Lilly.
Flinn, John Jr., merchant, Johnstown.
Gooderham, Geo. W., farmer, Susquehanna twp.
Hasson, John, laborer, Johnstown.
Hauk, John J., merchant, Johnstown.
Horner, J. S., farmer, Adams twp.
Hutzer, George, time keeper, Johnstown.
James, John, laborer, Johnstown.
Jones, William J., agent, Portage twp.
King, Thomas D., laborer, twp.
Klein, Lewis, farmer, Elder twp.
Kratzer, D. M., lumberman, Clearfield twp.
Logue, John, bartender, Gallitzin bor.
Litzinger, Eugene, merchant, Loretto.
Lisinger, George, merchant, Johnstown.
McCormick, John, professor, Summerhill twp.
Murdock, John, lumberman, Johnstown.
Myers, J. L., farmer, Reade twp.
Myers, Thomas H., farmer, Gallitzin twp.
Page, John, laborer, Jackson twp.
Plummer, Samuel, farmer, Croyle twp.
Reed, S. S., laborer, Johnstown.
Richards, George B., Reade twp.
Rowland, Amos W., farmer, Blacklick twp.
Ruth, Joseph, clerk, Johnstown.
Samuels, E. B., laborer, Johnstown.
Sell, Henry, farmer, Jackson twp.
Somerville, John, farmer, Johnstown.
Striker, William, laborer, Johnstown.
Stull, H. F., merchant, Stonycreek twp.
Thomas, Joseph, carpenter, Johnstown.
Thomas, Woods E., farmer, Cambria twp.
Topper, John H., farmer, Adams twp.
Wickes, John L., merchant, South Fork.

St. Augustine Items.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Pa., Jan. 26, 1891.

Editor Cambria Freeman:

DEAR SIR:—Squire Anthony Wills, of Chest Springs, died at his residence on Wednesday of last week. He had been sick for several months before his death. The funeral took place on Friday, interment in the Catholic cemetery in this place.

Quite a large crowd attended the fair in this place on Saturday night last, and $108 is said to be the amount of shekels raked in.

A Miss Tomlinson, of near Loretto, died of consumption, on Friday last. This it is said is the fifth member of the family that has died of that dread disease.

Miss Regina Meally, teacher of the primary school in this place, intends to open a select shool for all grades of pupils, in the Spring. We know of no better young teacher than Miss Meally, and all who are desirous to send their children to a good Summer school had better make the necessary arrangements at once.

Mrs. Wm. Bray and child, and Mrs. Raphel Delozier, of Altoona, visited their parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Delozier, of this place, on Saturday last returning on Sunday.

Master Charlie Douglass, son of Mr. Silas Douglass, of near St. Augustine, has been ill for a couple of weeks, but is convalescing.

Our next local institute will be held in St. Augustine, Feb. 7, 1891.

The Gallitzin schools are better supplied with apparatus than any other schools that we know of in the county.

A school house to cost $20,000 is to be built in the near future.

We recently paid a very pleasant visit to the school of Prof. Biter, principal of the Ninth Ward Schools, Johnstown, Prof. Biter is doing good work, as he ever does. Miss Miss Murray in the next lower grade is also an able teacher.

We are pained to note the death of Mr. Geo. Dunmire, of East Conemaugh, which sad event took place on Monday last. Mr. Dunmire had been sick for a couple of months prior to his death. The funeral took place on Wednesday, interment in Lower Yoder Catholic cemetery. We extend to the afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy, Mr. Dunmire's age was 51 years. P. M.

Pianos and Organs Sacrificed.

In order to close out our immense stock of pianos and organs before removal to our to-be-remodeled warerooms, 101 and 103 Fifth avenue, (next to postoffice), prices will be reduced away down. A fine piano for $250, worth $400. Organs for $70, worth $125. Stock embraces Chickering, Lindeman, Wheelock, Hallet & Davis, and Stuyvesant pianos; Palace, Bridgeport, Shoninger, and Packard organs. Second hand pianos from $75 upward; organs, $40, $50, and $65. Easy payments arranged. This is a great opportunity for a bargain and buyers should call early on the

HENRICKS MUSIC CO., LTD.,
79 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Happy and content is a bride with "The Rochester;" she lives in the light of the morning. *To learn more, write Rochester Lamp Co. New York.*

Obituary.

CONNERY.—Died at Braddock on Thursday, January 22, 1891, Mr. Matthew Connery, aged about 23 years.

The deceased was a son of the late Matthew Connery, of Cambria township, and the announcement of his death was a surprise to his many friends here. He had been working at Braddock for some time past and had always enjoyed good health up until a few days before dis death He then complained of not feeling very well and on Thursday morning concluded that he would not go to work. Shortly after he was taken with an appoplectic fit and died about noon. His remains were brought to his home on Saturday, and on Monday were interred in the Catholic cemetery in this place. May he rest in peace.

BRALLIER.—Died at her home in Blacklick township, on Monday, January 26th, 1891, Mrs. Mary Brallier, in the 88th year of her age.

The deceased was the widow of Emanuel Brallier, deceased, who died about eight years ago. Mrs. Brallier was born in Bedford county, Pa., in 1803, where she was married and resided with her husband up until 1840, when they removed to Cambria county. She leaves to survive her eight children Samuel, whose home is in Jackson township; Elizabeth, widow of John Gillan, Hudson, Iowa; D. S. Brallier, of Atoona; Dr. J. L., of Lykens, Pa.; Mary, wife of William Stuver, Rosedale; L. B., Rosedale; Hannah, wife of Levi Good, of Blacklick township, and Ellen, wife of Robert Furguson, of the same township. Dr. Emanuel Brallier, who died about two years ago in Chambersburg, was another son. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at Belsano on Wednesday morning, followed to their last resting place by many relatives and friends, who will cherish her memory for the many virtues that she possessed.

Well Known.

There is probably no business house in Western Penn'a so well known to the public in this and adjoining States as the one we are about to speak of. Well known for square and honest dealing, well known for keeping the largest and most complete stock in his line, well known for prompt shipping and safe delivery, either by freight or express. We refer to the establishment of Max Klein, the wholesale liquor dealer of 82 Federal street, Allegheny Pa. His arrangements with the different Mountain Distillers of Penn'a for their entire production, and his contract with foreign houses for direct importations, together with the experience of many years, makes him the leader in his line. His own "Silver Age Rye," sold now in every first-class place at $1.50 per quart, has no rival. His six year old Penn'a Ryes at $1.00 each, or six quarts for $5.00, are the finest goods offered. Send for price list, acquaint yourself with his manner of doing business and you will always send for any stimulant you may want to Max Klein, 82 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold at the drug store of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

—Mrs. R. E. Jones is making special reductions in ladies', misses' and children's coats. Also, on plush coats and wraps.

Orphans' Court Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pa., the undersigned administrator of William D. Price, late of Cambria township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1891,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Cambria township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining land of John J. James, Obadiah Reese, estate of Peter Scanlan, John S. Davis and others, containing

130 Acres,

more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared having thereon erected a two-story

Brick Dwelling,

Bank, Barn and Outbuildings.

The above described premises are situate about one and a half miles East of the borough of Ebensburg and are in a good state of cultivation. The place is about a quarter of a mile from Bradley station, on the line of the Ebensburg & Cresson railroad.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured with bonds and mortgage, or judgment notes of purchaser. The purchaser to have the privilege of paying the whole of the purchase money in cash.

DAVID D. FRYCE,
ADDISON P. FRYCE,
Administrators of Wm. D. Fryce, deceased.
Cambria Twp., Jan. 9, 1891.

Select School.

The undersigned will open in the room of the High School in Gallitzin on

MONDAY, APRIL 20TH, 1891,

a Select School in which, in addition to the Common Branches, all the higher branches that pupils may require will be taught. To meet the wants of all classes of pupils, three courses of studies will be taught, viz: The Intermediate course, the Teachers' course and the Higher course. The Higher course is especially designed to prepare young persons to engage in any of the mechanic arts, or to enter any of the professions. Terms: Intermediate course, $5 for the term (ten weeks); Teachers' course, $7 for the term; or 75c. per week if entering after the second week; for the Higher course an additional charge for each additional branch will be made. For further particulars address JOHN M'CORMICK,

St. Augustine, Pa., or Wilmore, Pa.

Jan30.90.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

D. K. WILHELM vs. M. A. M'GONIGLE } In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria Co. No. 2, Mach term, A. D., 1891.

And now, to wit, the 22nd day of January, A. D. 1891, S. L. Reed appointed auditor (to liquidate labor claims), to make report to the next term, without prejudice to execution creditors.

Notice is hereby given that I will sit for the purpose of the above appointment at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria Co., on Monday, the 23rd day of February, 1891, at ten o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

S. L. REED,
Ebensburg, Pa., Jan. 30,-91. Auditor.

SPECIAL TRIAL LIST.

February 23rd, 1891.

Indiana Co. Dep. Bank	vs.	Anna.
Litzinger	vs.	Beck.
Pringle	vs.	Pringle.
Cresswell	vs.	Cole.
Irvin	vs.	Kutruff.
Same	vs.	Gill.
Miller	vs.	Storm.
McGary & Son	vs.	P. R. R. Co.
Yeager	vs.	Hauk Bros.
Sloan	vs.	McMullen.
Donahoe, Assignee	vs.	Buck.
Pindle	vs.	Cambria Land Co.
Hite	vs.	Same.
Cole et al	vs.	Patton.
Drass	vs.	McCloskey.
Same	vs.	Same.

JAS. C. DARBY,
Ebensburg, Jan. 30. Prothonotary.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE

Barber :-: Shop !

A first-class Barber Shop has been opened in the building formerly occupied by O'Hara Bros. as an office, on Centre street, where the barbering business in all its branches will be carried on in the future. The shop is in the hands of skilled artists who will give every attention to customers. Everything kept in good order. Your patronage solicited.

1-30

TAKE FOR

RHEUMATISM

GOUT, BACKACHE, Pains in the Side, the Chest and the Joints, Neuralgia, Sprains, etc., etc., the

IMPORTED

"ANCHOR" PAIN EXPELLER

IT IS AND WILL EVER BE

The BEST, UNEQUALED REMEDY.

Used with great success in the Imperial and Royal General Hospital of Vienna and many others.

One Unsolicited Testimonial out of Thousands: Tuctorous, Ill., Jan. 28, '91. Your Anchor Pain Expeller is really excellent. One of our Sisters, suffering from Rheumatism for years, could find nothing to cure her but your Anchor Pain Expeller. SCHOOL SISTERS DE NOTRE DAME.

50 Cents a bottle.

OF MOST DRUGGISTS, OR DIRECT FROM

F. AD. RICHTER & CO.,
310 Broadway, New York.

European Houses: Rudolstadt, G'y, London, Vienna, Rotterdam, Prague, Konstein, Olten, Nuremberg, Leipsic.

28 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

FREE Books about other Anchor Remedies on Application.

oct 3 1890 ly.

B. & B.

SOME REASONS

Many things combine during this month of January to throw all the benefits in way of the buyer. Odd Lots—Broken Assortments. Too much of one thing. Too little of another.

Preparation for Annual Inventory.

End of one season, beginning of another, General clearing up, are some reasons for this

SACRIFICE SALE

A reckless sacrificing of prices—dividing them in most cases by 2.

All double with IMPORTED WOOL DRESS FABRICS now at most favorable prices.

$1.25 AND $1.50 QUALITIES NOW 75C.
1.00 " .75 " " 50C.
50C. QUALITIES NOW 35C.

Plaids stripes, checks, mixtures, Boucle and Astracan effects. These 75c. and 50c. Bargain tables of Dress Goods, we consider the greatest values in this line ever offered.

A Bargain Table also of

Colored Silks at 50cts.

including in the assortment Plaid and Check Cheviot Silks, and Persian and Striped Surahs, that were $1.00 until this week.

Our 1891 Importations of

Hamburg, Swiss and Nainsook

EMBROIDERIES

Now on sale. All new patterns and all remarkable values.

SPECIAL.

400 styles (20,000 yds.) Hamburg Edgings and Insertings at 10 cents per yard, ½ to 3 inches wide. Write our

Mail Order Department

for samples, and see if you cannot trade by mail to your special advantage.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

THIRTY-FOURTH Annual Statement of the Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cambria County for year ending December 31, 1890.

Amount insured Dec. 31, 1889	$1,802,909.00	
Amount insured during year	313,518.00	$2,116,467.00
Deduct amount expired during year	290,390.00	
Deduct amount surrendered and canceled	26,427.00	$ 316,817.00
Amount insured Dec. 31, 1890		$1,799,640.00
Prem. notes in force Dec. 21 1890	$173,066.00	
Amount taken during year	29,866.00	$ 202,932.00
Deduct amount expired during year	$ 27,182.00	
Deduct amount surrendered and canceled	3,595.00	$ 30,777.00
Prem. notes in force Dec. 31, 1890		$ 172,155.0
Number of Policies issued during year		264
Number in force Dec. 31, 1890		16190

CASH ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand at last settlement	$ 3,327.02	
Cash for new insurance	1,020.62	
Cash for assessment No. 10	37.28	$ 4,384.92

EXPENDITURES—LOSSES PAID.

Silas Nagle	$ 1,805.10	
Patrick Maloy	500.00	
Caleb A. Gray	500.00	
Charles E. Troxell	523.00	
Vincent Reig, Admr	108.00	
Adam Boyer	19.50	
Other Expenses.—	$ 2,950.25	
Secretary's fees	$ 132.00	
Treasurer's salary	80.00	
Rent	40.00	
Agents' commission	198.00	
Prem., returned policies cancelled	74.18	
Printing, postage, stationary, etc	182.57	
Compensation Executive Committe	45.00	
Exonerations	54.00	
Expenses adjusting losses	5.00	$ 3,761.00
Balance		$ 623.92

January 19th, 1891, the foregoing statement audited, found correct and approved.

JOHN LLOYD,
JOHN J. EVANS,
C. T. ROBERTS,
Ebensburg, Jan. 23, 1891. Executive Committee.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Margaret McGuire, late of Loretto borough, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to me. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

E. A. BUSH,
Executor of Margaret McGuire, deceased.
Altoona, Pa., Jan. 13th, 1891.-6t.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale pieces of real estate situate in Munster township, Cambria county, Pa., containing respectively sixty-six and fifty-five acres and allowance. The property is improved and in good state of cultivation, and will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. For Further particulars call on or address Alvin Evans, Ebensburg, Pa., or LUKE RODGERS,

December 12, 1890. Loretto, Pa

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that M. A. McGonigle and Mary C. McGonigle, his wife, have made a voluntary deed of assignment of all the estate, real personal or mixed, of said M. A. McGonigle, in trust for the benefit of the creditors of said M. A. McGonigle. All persons indebted to said M. A. McGonigle are notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement to me.

GEORGE FOX,
Assignee of M. A. McGonigle et ux.
Altoona, Pa., January 16, 1891 6t.

FOR SALE.

I have four or five hundred perches of stone that were taken out of the old Ashland furnace stack. These stone are nearly all dressed on two sides, and some of them are ½x2½x8 feet long. I will put them on the cars at Ashville at $2 per perch.

D. M. KRATZER,
Jan. 23, 1891. Ashville, Cambria Co., Pa.

T. W. DICK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.

Special attention given to claims for Pension Bounty, etc. ch7-18-90

DONALD E. DUFTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PENNA

Office in Opera House, Centre street.

HERE IS SIMON AGAIN !

FROM ALL SIDES

There is a constant stream of purchasers to SIMON'S immense, tempting $10.00 sale of Suits and Overcoats. The sale is different from any held by me, no matter what. Simon's Finest Suits or Overcoats may be marked $12.00, $15.00, $18.00, $20.00 or $22.00 but they all go at this sale for $10.00.

Reflect for a Moment.

TEN DOLLARS ($10.00) gives you your choice of any Suit or Overcoat (Men's) in Simon's Store. The reason for this reduction is we want to unload our immense stock now on hand in order to make room for our Spring goods. We have a stock on hand that embraces hundreds of garments marked $12.00, $13.50, $15.00, $18.00 and $20.00, which must go for $10.00.

Just Think, Half-Price !

And any one you select is yours for $10.00. Come at once as many of the best may be sold out every day. All garments below $10.00 have been reduced 25 per cent. You are sure got a bargain in whatever you buy. All our other goods low in proportion. Go at once to

GUS. SIMON,

THE LEADING CLOTHIER, GALLITZIN, PA.

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To any NEW SUBSCRIBER who will cut out and send us this slip with name and address and $1.75 (in Postal or Express Money Order or Registered Letter at our risk), we will send THE YOUTH'S COMPANION FREE to January, 1891, and for a Full Year from that Date. This offer includes the FIVE DOUBLE HOLIDAY NUMBERS for Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year' Easter and Fourth-of-July, and all the Illustrated Weekly Supplements. *Address,* THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

Orphans Court Sale

—OF VALUABLE—

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1891,

at one o,clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Munster Cambria county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a beech (now down), a corner of Casper Biter's land; thence south sixty perches, with said Biter's land, to a post; thence south seventy-four degrees east fifty-seven perches, with Nicholas Freidhoff's land, to post; thence south one hundred and twenty perches, with same land, to a post; thence south seventy-four degrees east thirty-eight perches, with Sarah Dilworth's land, to a beech; thence north one hundred and eighty perches, with land of Charles Kennedy and others, to a sugar; thence north seventy-four degrees west ninety-five perches, with land of Samuel Leach, to the beginning, containing

49 Acres,

and allowance of six per cent. for roads, etc.

Also a piece or parcel of land in said township of Munster, adjoining the above described land, beginning at a post at the end of the line running south one hundred and twenty perches; thence south sixteen perches to a post or pointer; thence south seventy-four degrees east fifty perches to a post or pointer; thence north sixteen perches with land now or formerly belonging to —— McManamy, to beech; thence north seventy-four degrees west twelve perches to a post or pointer; same course thirty-eight perches with said Joseph Freidhoff to the beginning, containing

4 ACRES AND 96 PERCHES,

with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, etc.

The two pieces of land above described, will be sold in one whole piece. There is

A Log House,

and also a LOG BARN and other out-buildings erected on said premises.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale; the balance of one-third at the confirmation of sale; one third in one year, and one-third in two years after the confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by a judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

SIMON CONRAD,
Administrator of Henry Freidhoff deceased.
Lilly, Pa., January 16th, 1891.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. M. McNeelis, late of Clearfield township, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HUGH HAGAN, St. Augustine,
THOS. HAGAN, Gallitzin,
January 9, 1891. Executors.

A. FOSTER,

Formerly of the Firm of Geis, Foster & Quinn,

Is Located at 247 and 249 Main Street, Johnstown, Pa.,

With a large and full stock of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Trimmings, Hosiery, Linens, Flannels, and Winter Goods.

Carpets and Oilcloths

of every description and everything in the line of House Furnishing Goods at the lowest prices.

ONLY $20

HIGH ARM, PHILAD'A SINGER.



WARRANTED 5 YEARS.

15 DAYS TRIAL.

Has Self-setting Needle, self-threading shuttle, is noiseless and light-running, has the handsomest wood-work, and finest set of extra attachments. Don't pay agents $55 or $60; send for circular.

THE C. A. WOOD CO.
17 N. 10th St. Phila. Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county. In the matter of the final confirmation of the account of Geo. M. Reade, trustee to sell the real estate of William McGuire, deceased.

And now, December 8th, 1890, on motion of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., S. L. Reed appointed auditor to report distribution of the assets to and among the persons legally entitled to receive the same.

Notice is hereby given that I will sit for the purpose of the above appointment at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, Cambria county, on Monday, the 16th day of February, 1891, at one o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper, or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

S. L. REED,
Ebensburg, Pa., Jan. 23, 1891. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county. In the matter of the first and final account of Charles Feightner, administrator of Roman Ebig, late of Carroll township, deceased. Having been appointed and tor to distribute the funds in the hands of said accountant to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Ebensburg, Pa., on Tuesday, February 10th, 1891, at ten o'clock, A. M., at which time and place all parties interested may appear or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

T. W. DICK,
Ebensburg, Jan. 23,-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Cambria county. In the matter of the first and partial account of Joseph W. Dunlap, administrator of Ann May Leamer, late of Susquehanna township, deceased. Having been appointed auditor to distribute the fund in the hands of said accountant to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Ebensburg, Pa., on Monday, February 9th, 1891, at ten o,clock, A. M., at which time and place all parties interested may appear or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

T. W. DICK,
Ebensburg, Jan. 23,-3t. Auditor.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.

The desirably situated and always successful hotel property located in Loretto, Cambria county, known as the "Mountain House," is offered for sale or rent on terms that cannot but be advantageous to the purchaser. The house, which is licensed, contains eighteen rooms, in first class condition throughout, and has stabling for thirty horses attached thereto. For further information, call on or address, Joseph Hogue, or Mrs. F. Bengele, Loretto, Pa.

Jan. 23, 3t.

H. H. MYERS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Office in Collonade Row, on Centre street.

NOTED AMERICANS.

JAY GOULD has purchased three salt plants in Kansas.

ROBERT GARRETT, since his return to Baltimore, is reported to be "looking like himself again."

ONE interesting fact in connection with Cyrus Field's golden wedding was that the entire bridal party of 1840 was present.

SENATOR PLUMB on the stump begins speaking with his right hand stuffed deep down in his breeches pocket. The thumb of his left hand is stuck into the lower vest pocket.

J. S. BROWN, who was Garfield's private secretary, and who married Miss Mollie Garfield, has lately become private secretary to Secretary Rusk of the Agricultural Department.

SENATOR EVARTS said to a reporter the other day: "I think now that, if I were standing where I was fifty-three years ago and journalism was what it now is, I should choose as the business of my life that of a journalist. I can see in it greater possibilities than are embraced in other professions."

SENATOR CARLISLE, of Kentucky, and Thomas Carlyle, the great Scotch philosopher, are said to be from the same family, despite the dissimilarity in the spelling of the names. The members of the family are able to trace their lineage back to the days of good King Alfred—more than eleven hundred years.

MR. ROCKEFELLER, who has a very fine place on the Hudson, is now making an Italian garden, which is a new undertaking in this country, there being only one like it, and that is in Massachusetts. This will be filled with a variety of foreign plants, and in the summer season will be a place of great beauty.

MR. BLAINE is a great student of Napoleon Bonaparte. He has in his house in Washington a number of excellent engravings and etchings of the Corsican in the various stages of his meteoric career, but the picture of Napoleon as the youthful, alert, tigerish commander of the army of Italy is one that Mr. Blaine delights in showing his visitors.

THE INFANT TERRIBLE.

ROUNDER—"Say, Johnny, did your folks have a private box at the theater last night?" Johnny—"No; but they had one after they got home."

ALGERNON—"Tommy, do you think your sister would marry me?" Tommy—"Yes. She'd marry almost anybody from what she said to ma."

"MA, has aunty got bees in her mouth?" "No; why do you ask?" "'Cause Captain Jones caught hold of her, and said he was going to take honey from her lips; and she said: 'Well, make haste.'"

"DO YOU know what the dead languages are, Rufus?" asked the great orator. "Yep. Latin, Greek and English." "English?" "Yep. English is dead, too. Pa said you murdered it in your speech last night."

CHARLEY—"Won't you teach me all you know about whittling, Mr. Babley?" Mr. Babley—"Why, I don't know very much, Charley." Charley (positively)—"Oh, you must, because I heard pa say that you were always making pointed remarks."

DE GILLIE—"Bobby, did your mother make any derogatory remarks about my singing after I was gone the other night?" Bobby—"N-n-n-o, she didn't make any derogatory remarks." De Gillie—"I'm glad to hear that." Bobby—"But she nearly died laughing."

WILLIE'S papa had a visitor who wore a very tall silk hat. Willie had never seen such a tall hat, and as they were going up the walk to the house he astonished the visitor and mortified his papa by exclaiming: "Say, mister, does your head go way to the top of that hat?"

ARCHITECT (displaying the plans)—"Here is the front elevation, with the outside window and circular gallery; this is the east elevation, showing oriel tower." Teddy (enormously interested in the new house)—"And where are the two mortgages pa said he was going to put on?"

FOREIGN FRAGMENTS.

IN China less than 30,000 officials suffice to rule, in a most perfect manner, one-third of the world's inhabitants.

THE edelweiss has been raised on the sandy plains of Brandenburg this summer, much larger and finer than those of the Alps.

A SERVICE of carrier pigeons is to be established between Zanzibar and Lake Nyassa, in Africa. The stations will be thirty miles apart.

IN two of the London clubs where the chief butlers have been in office for forty years, all gold and silver change is washed before being given to the members.

FISHERMEN over a large part of Europe always kill the fish as soon as they take them out of the water, and do so upon the ground that it is better for the flesh of the fish that it be killed at once.

THE most astonishing novelty in Paris is a calculating machine invented by M. Bollee, of Le Mans. By simply turning a wheel it adds, multiplies or divides any number of figures up to lines of fifteen, and with amazing rapidity.

BLANKETS are loaned to the poor, during the winter months, free of cost, by a kind-hearted citizen in Brunswick, Germany. They are stamped, to prevent them from being sold or pawned, and they are returned at the close of the cold weather.

THE Dutch have an original way of collecting the taxes. If, after due notice has been given, the money is not sent, the authorities place one or two hungry militia men in the house, to be lodged and maintained at the expense of the defaulter until the amount of the tax is paid.

A NINE-YEAR-OLD lad at Jubbulpore, India, is under arrest for having buried alive his younger brother, aged three. He admits the offense, and states that he and his brother were orphans. He had to beg for a living, and as he could not take the youngster about with him he thought much trouble would be saved by burying him.

THE latest variation of the conjurers' box trick, performed by Mr. Hertz in London, manacles a man and padlocks him to a board, and then suspends him in mid-air. Curtains are then drawn around him, but not reaching within several feet of the ground. In a few seconds a woman is found in the place of the man, and the man himself is in the audience.

A Tall Man Settles Down.

J. W. Patterson, the tallest man known in the world excepting the Chinese giant Chang, will make Oklahoma City his home. Mr. Patterson stands 7 feet 7 inches in his stocking feet and is twenty-seven years old. He has traveled with a number of the best shows in the country for the last eight or ten years and is well fixed in this world's goods. About a year ago he married and has decided to settle down and take life easy. He owns considerable property in this city, says the Oklahoma Chief, and as soon as he returns from the East, will begin the erection of a fine residence. A couple of months ago his wife presented him with a pair of strapping boys, of which Mr. Patterson is immensely boastful. Mrs. Patterson is larger than the average woman, being nearly six feet high and weighing over 200 pounds.

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Is the place to get your

JOB PRINTING

Promptly and satisfactorily executed. We will meet the prices of all honorable competion. We don't do any but first-class work and want a living price for it.

With Fast Presses and New Type

We are prepared to turn out Job Printing of every discription in the FINEST STYLE and at the very

Lowest Cash Prices.

Nothing but the best material is used and our work speaks for itself. We are prepared to print on the shortest notice

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS CARDS, TAGS, BILL HEADS, MONTHLY STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, LABELS, CIRCULARS, WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, BOND WORK, LETTER AND NOTE HEADS, AND HOP AND PARTY INVITATIONS ETC.

We can print anything from the smallest and neatest Visiting Card to the largest Poster on short notice and at the most Reasonable Rates.

The Cambria Freeman,

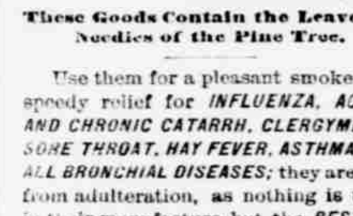
EBENSBURG, PENN'A.

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PINE NEEDLE

CIGARS & CIGARETTES.

PATENTED



These Goods Contain the Leaves or Needles of the Pine Tree.

Use them for a pleasant smoke and speedy relief for *INFLUENZA, ACUTE AND CHRONIC CATARRH, CLERGYMEN'S SORE THROAT, HAY FEVER, ASTHMA AND ALL BRONCHIAL DISEASES;* they are free from adulteration, as nothing is used in their manufacture but the *BEST OF TOBACCO* and *FRESH PINE NEEDLES.*

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PINE NEEDLE CIGAR CO.

FREEHOLD, N. J.



Wolff's ACME Blacking

BEATS the World. It is the Best

HARNESS DRESSING

The BEST for Men's Boots
" " " Ladies' "
" " " Children's "

ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF.

SOFTENS and PRESERVES the Leather

Once a week for men's boots and once a month for women's is ample for perfect results. It makes the handsomest and most durable polish you ever saw. You don't have to groan and sweat with a blacking brush. Be wise and try it. Because your grandfather worked hard is no reason you should not spare yourself this worse than useless labor. Sold by Grocers, Druggists, and Shoe Dealers.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA

ONE POUND

PEOPLES HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

TRADE MARK.

CONTAINS NO POISON

—FOR—

Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs.

Excels any remedy for the rapid cure of Hard Colds, Coughs, Hide Bound, Yellow Water, Fever, Distemper, Sore and Weak Eyes, Lung Fever, Costiveness, Blotches, and all difficulties arising from impurities of the Blood. Will relieve Heaves at once. *Manufactured by the* JOPPA MANUFACTURING CO., LYONS, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

PERUVIAN TONIC LIVER REGULATOR.

The only sure and radical cure for

CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION,

and all disorders of the liver, and has cured hundreds of people and is the only remedy for these diseases, and in cases in which the most skillful physicians have utterly failed. Testimonials from hundreds of people living in Blair county, Pennsylvania. It is manufactured by **D. T. Ketring, Williamsburg, Pa.**, for the P. T. L. R. Co., and for sale by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

None genuine except label shows the Indian arrow-head trade mark.

April 25th, '90-ly.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

COR. CENTRE AND SAMPLE STREETS

EBENSBURG, PA.

J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything is neat and cosy. A bath room has been connected with the shop where the public can be accommodated with a hot or cold bath. Bath tub and everything connected therein kept perfectly clean. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

M. D. KITTELL,

Attorney-at-Law,

EBENSBURG, PA.

Office, Armory Building, opp. Court House.

AN EXCITING ADVENTURE.

A Practical Joke Which Might Easily Have Ended in a Tragedy.

For myself, I was "chopped down" once, and once only, writes Charles G. D. Roberts, in St. Nicholas. It happened in this way. In the midwinter of 1879, I had occasion to visit the chief camp of the Little Madawaska. Coming from the city, and to a camp where I was a stranger to all the men, I was not unnaturally regarded as a pronounced specimen of the greenhorn. I took no pains to tell any one what the boss already well knew, that is, that I had been a frequenter of the camps from my boyhood. Many and many a neat trap was laid for my apparently "tender" feet, but I avoided them all as if by accident. As for climbing a tree, I always laughed at the idea when it was proposed to me: I always suggested that it might spoil my clothes. Before long the men, by putting little things together, came to the conclusion that I was an old stager; and, rather sheepishly, they gave over their attempts to entrap me. Then I graciously waved my hand, as it were, and was frankly received as a veteran, cleared from every suspicion of being green.

At last the day came when I *did* wish to climb a tree. The camp was on a high plateau, and not far off towered a magnificent pine tree, growing out of the summit of a knoll in such a way as to command all the surrounding country. Its branches were phenomenally thick; its girth of trunk was magnificent. And this tree I resolved one day to climb, in order to get a clear idea of the lay of the land. Of course I strolled off surreptitiously, and, as I thought, unwatched. But there I was much mistaken. No sooner was I two-thirds of the way up the tree than, with shouts of laughter, the lumbermen rushed out of the surrounding cover and proceeded to chop me down. The chance was too good for them to lose.

I concealed my annoyance, and made no attempt to descend. On the contrary I thanked them for the little attention, and climbed a few feet further up, to secure a position which I saw would be a safe one for me when the tree should fall. As I did so, I perceived, with a gasp and a tremor, that I was not alone in the tree.

There, not ten feet above me, stretched at full length along a large branch, was a huge panther, glaring with rage and terror. From the men below his form was quite concealed. Glancing restlessly from me to my pursuers, the brute seemed uncertain just what to do. As I carefully refrained from climbing any further up, and tried to assume an air of not having observed him, he apparently concluded that I was not his worst enemy. In fact, I dare say he understood what was going on and realized that he and I were fellow-sufferers.

I laughed softly to myself as I thought how my tormentors would be taken aback when that panther should come down among them. I decided that, considering their numbers, there would be at least no more danger for them than that to which they were exposing me in their reckless fooling. And, already influenced by that touch of nature which makes us so wondrous kind, I began to hope that the panther would succeed in making his escape.

The trunk of the pine was so thick that I might almost have reached the ground before the choppers could cut it through. At last it gave a mighty shudder and sagged to one side. I balanced myself nimbly on the upper side, steadying myself by a convenient branch. The great mass of foliage, presenting a wide surface to the air, made the fall a comparatively slow one; but the tremendous sweep of the draught upward, as the tree-top described its gigantic arc, gave me a sickening sensation. Then came the final dull and thunderous crash, and —in an instant, I found myself standing in my place, jarred but unhurt, with the snow threshed up all about me.

The next instant there was another roar, or rather a sort of screaming yell, overwhelming the riotous laughter of the woodsmen; and out of the confusion of pine-boughs shot the tawny form of the panther in a whirlwind of fury. One of the choppers was in his path, and was bowled over like a clumsy nine-pin. The next bound brought the beast on to the backs of a yoke of oxen, and his cruel claws severely scratched the oxen's necks. As the poor animals bellowed and fell on their knees, the panther paused, with some idea, apparently, of fighting the whole assembled party. But as the men, recovered from their first amazement, rushed with their axes to the rescue of the oxen, the panther saw that the odds were all against him. He turned half round and greeted his enemies with one terrific and strident snarl, then bounded off into the forest at a pace which made it idle to pursue him. The owner of the oxen hurled an axe after him, but the missile flew wide of its mark.

HEROES OF THE SEA.

Noble Americans Who Have Won Renown in Our Navy.

The story of the American navy is an inexhaustible fountain of inspiration. No page in the history of the race is brighter than that which tells of the deeds wrought to sustain the primacy of "Columbia" as the "gem of the ocean." England, long the mistress of the seas, can not, in the interval since the uprising of the colonies, show a braver record. Wherever the British drumbeat is heard are celebrated the glories of Trafalgar and the Nile, and the Baltic and a thousand other victories. But who shall say that any of these surpassed the valorous achievements of our second conflict with the mother country, when she was taught, for the first time, that Britannia did not necessarily rule the wave? We have only, in justification, to point to "Old Ironsides," to gallant Lawrence in the Chesapeake, to Perry on Lake Erie, to Macdonough on Lake Champlain, and to the American privateers which in 1812-'15 swept the Atlantic free of English commerce. Passing to a later day we recall the lesson taught by Decatur on the Barbary coast and the admonition conveyed to the Mexicans at Vera Cruz. And what combat shall furnish the parallel to the work of the navy in the civil war? Its triumphs adorn the proudest places in American history. What emotions well up as the eye reverts to marvelous strides taken by "Uncle Sam's web feet;" as it traces the establishment of a three thousand-mile blockade; the victory in Hampton Roads; the energy and fidelity of Dupont and Dahlgren at Charleston; the services of grand old Foote and Porter and Walke on "inland river and broad bayou;" the mad assaults of poor Jack at Sumter and Fisher; the exploits of Cushing and the Albemarle; the memorable duel of the Alabama and Kearsarge off Cherbourg, and, above all, the heroic performances of the great admiral at New Orleans and in the momentous encounter off Mobile bay! These and a hundred other passages appeal irresistibly to the imagination, the memory and the gratitude of every American citizen worthy of the name. They are an appropriate basis from which to survey the prospects of the American naval future.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Moving Friendship.

Travers—How much are these trousers?

Tailor—Twenty dollars, sir.

Travers—And you say you require a deposit from strangers?

Tailor—Yes, sir.

Travers (warmly)—Already I feel myself growing intimate with you.—N. Y. Sun.

ANY ONE CAN DYE

DIAMOND DYES

A Dress, or a Coat, Ribbons, Feathers, Yarns, Rags, etc. } *Any Color* FOR TEN CENTS

and in many other ways SAVE Money, and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYES. The work is easy, simple, quick; the colors the BEST and FASTEST known. Ask for DIAMOND DYES and take no other.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles USE DIAMOND PAINTS.

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

Baby Portraits.



A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.

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Cleanse the System

DO IT NOW

With that most reliable medicine—Paine's Celery Compound. It purifies the blood, cures constipation, and regulates the liver and kidneys, effectually cleansing the system of all waste and dead matters.

Paine's Celery Compound

combines true nerve tonic and strengthening qualities, reviving the energies and spirits.

"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief, I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound."

HONESTUS STEARNS, Felchville, Vt.

$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.

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BY USING THE

BUCKET PUMP AND WATER PURIFIER

IN YOUR WELLS AND CISTERNS.

Warranted to Purify a Foul Well or Cistern in Ten Days Use or Money Refunded.



Purifies by Aeration.

It will draw ten gallons of water per minute.
Never has to be packed, primed or thawed out.
A ten-year old boy can draw water with ease from a 40 ft. well.
No iron tubing to rust or burst. No suckers or valves to wear out.
It has no wooden tubing to wear out, decay or pollute the water.
It will not rust or corrode, as the chain is made of galvanized iron.
It is the simplest and most durable structure made for raising water.
It can be set up in fifteen minutes, as there is nothing to fasten below the platform.
It will not freeze, having stood the test of a Dakota winter, 50 degrees below zero, as the buckets discharge themselves.
Has no leather, rubber or wood in contact with the water to contaminate it.
You do not have to pump out a pailful of water to get a fresh, cool drink, for every bucket goes down full of air to the bottom, and fills with cold water as the air escapes.

Price $10 for a ten-foot well or cistern; 50 cents for every additional foot in depth, after 10 feet.

A live agent wanted in every town in the United States. Address

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GEO. HUNTLEY, Agent, Ebensburg, Pa.

THE ALLMENDINGER PIANO & ORGAN CO.,

ANN ARBOR, MICH., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of *HIGH GRADE PIANOS and ORGANS.*

Importers and Jobbers of *Music and Musical Merchandise.*



We Make a SPECIALTY of *Organs in Piano Cases,* FINELY FINISHED and HAND POLISHED, in *Rosewood, Ebony, Walnut and Antique Oak* And containing our own Patented Improvements.

We acknowledge no rivals in above styles, in TONE, ACTION or WORKMANSHIP. Pianos and Organs in ALL styles. We are Manufacturers and make manufacturer's prices. Orders for anything in the music line will receive prompt attention. Correspondence Solicited. Live Agents Wanted.

FACTORY: Cor. First and Washington Sts. -:- RETAIL WAREROOMS: 38 So. Main St.

REFERENCE: FARMER'S AND MECHANIC'S BANK, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity it costs less than a tenth of a cent a day. Strictly a medicine. Prevents and cures all diseases. Good for young chicks. Worth more than gold when hens Moult. "One large can saved me $40, send six for $5 to prevent roup," says a customer. If you can't get it send us 50 cents for two packs; five $1. A 2 1/4 pound can $1.20 post-paid; 6 cans $5, express paid. "THE BEST POULTRY PAPER," sample copy free. Poultry Raising Guide free with $1 orders or more. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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Illuminating and Lubricating Oils,

Naphtha and Gasoline

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Is not a liquid, snuff or powder. Applied into nostrils is quickly absorbed. It cleanses the head. Allays inflammation. Heals the sores. Restores the senses of taste and smell. 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents.

ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, NY.

AH WING'S JEWEL.

An Alaskan Version of the John Smith and Pocahontas Romance.

Pocahontas has been outdone by an Alaskan maiden. John Smith was only in danger of having his brains spattered over the surrounding real estate when Pocahontas rescued him with her love. The John Smith of Alaska was not only in danger of being killed, but of being eaten, when the woman in whose eyes he found favor saved him.

The Alaska John Smith, says the San Francisco Examiner, was not a titled explorer when he fell into the hands of the savages, nor was his name John Smith. He was only a common yellow-skinned sea cook. His name is Ah Wing, and there is nothing attractive about him. He is about as homely a mixture of Chinaman and Malay pirate as could be found in a day's walk. His Pocahontas answers to the name of Julie just now, but nobody knows what her Indian name was. She is a long way from being Pocahontas' equal in beauty, and the Siwash features of generations were consolidated when her face was made. Still the romance is there.

Ah Wing and Julie, now Mrs. Ah Wing arrived here on a codfish schooner several months since, but have not gone into society yet. They reside on Ross alley, in Chinatown, and submitted to an interview yesterday. They only submitted to it, they did not take part in it, and when it came to securing the story of their love the reporter was obliged to obtain his information from a third party, to whom Wing had confided it in explanation of his off-color bride.

Ah Wing, some nine years ago, was a cook in the employ of the Navy Department, and was shipped north on the Jamestown. While on the Sitka station Wing's time expired or he deserted —just which, is not quite plain—and shipped aboard a whaler. The whaler was wrecked and Wing was cast up on an inhospitable ice-floe. Julie was the daughter of a chief of a tribe of Indians, and, while hunting with her father, discovered Ah Wing, who was as near dead from starvation, cold and exposure as it was possible for him to be and retain life. For days and days Julie nursed him, and he finally recovered, to find himself the object of a great deal of attention on the part of the Indians. They could speak no Chinese or English, and Wing had no comprehension of their dialect. He was at a loss to understand the solicitude with which they fed him and the interest they took in watching the accumulation of fat on his ribs. At last the horrid truth dawned upon him—at least so he says. They were going to barbecue and eat him.

He attempted to escape, but was captured and returned to the village and put under guard. The fatal day arrived. Wing was informed by pantomime that an incision would be made in his neck and his life fluid allowed to escape into a soap-stone basin. He gave all up for lost, when he was inspired by the sight of Julie in tears. He made love to her. She comprehended and went to ask papa. The old chief was fond of his daughter and could refuse her nothing. He issued an edict against baked Wing. The remainder of the village protested, and the chief was obliged to state why he desired the stranger's life preserved. The objectors gave in and Wing and Julie were married in Indian style.

Wing lived with the tribe for some time, but never became very popular. He was not much of a hunter, and preferred to lie around the house, sewing with the women, to chasing polar bears, walruses, seals and the like.

Finally he had a chance to escape. A boat's crew came in from a schooner to trade for skins. Their cook was dead, and Wing begged them to take him away with them. Wing's father-in-law gave him leave of absence for three months and sent Julie along with him to insure his return.

They sailed away, and after much marine wandering and transferring from one vessel to another, arrived in San Francisco. Wing had a taste for the needle and secured a job of tailoring. The faithful Julie proved an adept and shares Wing's labors. They still find some difficulty in conversing. Wing knows a few words of English and a few of Indian. Julie knows a few of English and a few of Chinese.

When their discussions become animated they resort to all three languages at once, and the talk is very exciting. There is a little Wing now, and he is learning all three languages.

Julie will not live long here; she already shows signs of consumption, developed presumably by the unaccustomed foul air.

The story has been pretty well authenticated, with the exception of the intention of the Indians to eat Wing after killing him. His own countrymen do not believe this part of the story, but Wing adheres to it stoutly, and the strongest tie between him and his wife is his gratitude to her for saving him from such a fate.

Voyagers to the North state that they have heard of cannibalism among the Indians, but it has always been attributed to isolated instances of starvation's necessity, and not habit.

SOME REMARKABLE BIRDS.

THE raven has been taught to retrieve most creditably.

THE beautiful swallow-tailed kite has accomplished the feat of flying across the whole Atlantic Ocean.

THE organs of smell in the turkey, vulture and carrion crow are so delicate that they can scent their food for a distance of forty miles.

THE best speed of a railway train is only a little more than half the velocity of the golden eagle, the flight of which often attains to the rate of 140 miles an hour.

OF all birds, the condor mounts highest into the atmosphere. Humboldt describes the flight of this bird in the Andes to be at least 20,000 feet above the level of the sea.

THE Duke of Beaufort upon one occasion picked up a brace of grouse which had canoned and killed each other in midair, and colliding is not an infrequent occurrence.

SWIFTS and swallows fly every year from England to Southern Africa and to the Moluccas, and the restless, wandering flight of various oceanic birds is still more surprising.

THE way of an eagle in the air is one of those things of which Solomon expressed himself ignorant, and there is something truly marvelous in the mechanism which controls the scythe-like sweep of wing peculiar to most birds of prey.

UPON one occasion a falcon was observed to cut a snipe right in two, with such strength and speed did it cut down its prey. Sparrowhawks and merlins have not infrequently been known to crash through thick plate glass windows when in pursuit of prey or at caged birds.

THE enormous appetite of the giant penguin (which weighs about eighty pounds) may have something to do with its restricted powers of flight, and in the stomach of one of these were found ten pounds of quartz, granite, and trap fragments, swallowed most likely to promote digestion.

THE American passenger pigeon compasses the whole Atlantic ocean. The speed of its flight is approximately known, and it is able to cover 1,600 miles in twenty-four hours. This, indeed, is marvelous when it is seen that, flying at the rate of nearly seventy miles an hour, it takes the bird two days and nights to cross.

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Patrons are assured that all transactions shall be held as strictly private and confidential, and that they will be treated as liberally as good banking rules will permit.

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And the best lamp ever made, like Aladdin's of old, "a wonderful lamp!" A lamp **absolutely non-explosive and unbreakable,** which gives a **clear, soft, brilliant white** light of 85 *candle power!* Purer and brighter than gas light, softer than electric light, more cheerful than either! That lamp is

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And with it there is no smoke, no smell, *no broken chimneys,* no flickering, no sweating, no climbing up of the flame, no "tantrums" nor annoyance of any kind, and it never needs trimming. Its founts (oil reservoirs) being tough rolled seamless brass, with central draft, it is **absolutely unbreakable,** and as *safe as a tallow candle.*

Only five years old and *over two million of these lamps in use.* It must be a GOOD lamp to make such a telling success. Indeed it is, for lamps may come and lamps may go, but the "Rochester" shines on forever! We make over 2,000 artistic varieties,—Hanging and Table Lamps, Banquet, Study, Vase and Piano Lamps—**every kind,** in Bronze, Porcelain, Brass, Nickel and Black Wrought Iron.

Ask the lamp dealer for it. Look for the trade-mark stamp: "THE ROCHESTER." If he hasn't the *genuine* Rochester and the style you want, or if no lamp-store is near, send to us for free illustrated catalogue (and reduced price-list), and we will box and send you any lamp safely by express, right to your door.

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No appetite, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, "all run down," losing flesh, you will find

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the remedy you need. They tone up the weak stomach and build up the flagging energies. Sufferers from mental or physical overwork will find relief from them. Nicely sugar coated.

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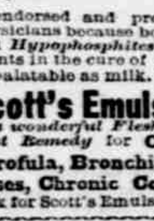
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is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the *Cod Liver Oil* and *Hypophosphites* are the recognized agents in the cure of *Consumption.* It is as palatable as milk.

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PATENTS

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UNUSUAL AND ENTERTAINING.

A WICKFORD (R. I.) man recently killed eleven out of thirteen quail at a single discharge of his fowling piece.

A PLASTERER of Long Island split open an old family chest, and in a false bottom discovered twenty diamonds valued at $10,000.

A MAN connected with the life-saving station at Small Point, Me., has collected enough swords of the sword-fish to build a picket fence forty feet in length.

A MAN who hit on the idea of popping corn in an attractive stall in the busiest part of Fulton street, New York, in full view of the shopping crowd, is making lots of money.

A NEW YORK mechanic has solved the problem of making a penny go a long way. He rolled a copper cent into a ribbon three-quarters of an inch wide and eighty-four inches long.

AFTER being chased a couple of miles by hunters and a pack of selected hounds, a Georgia wolf showed up, lunched off the leader of the pack, disabled several others and retired in fine shape.

IN a St. Louis police court the other day a blind man recognized a thief who had robbed him by his voice. He picked him out from a number of persons who were brought in and said "good morning" to him. The prisoner confessed.

AN amusing typographical error occurred in a recent issue of the Denver Graphic, by which that paper was made to say: "We know of a good newspaper plant in a Colorado town which can be bought for $950,000 cash. It is worth $1,500."

A TORONTO man, a few days ago, while examining an old musket, which he did not know was loaded, "touched a lighted match to the nipple." The gun went off and the shock threw the man to the floor. When picked up he was dead, and it was said that his death was due to fright.

A WOMAN lately wrote to the Governor of Kentucky that she was the mother of seven stalwart sons of various ages, all born on the Sabbath day. For her part, she thought she ought to have a separate and distinct pension for each Sabbath-born son of them, and she desired to know how the idea struck the Governor.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

OHIO raises by taxation $7,200,000 for school purposes.

THE schools of Massachusetts cost over $7,500,000 a year.

SLOJD has been introduced in all the primary grades of Boston schools.

ILLINOIS appropriates $1,000,000 as a State, and raises by local taxation $9,300,000.

IOWA raises its school money by counties. More than $6,000,000 is raised annually.

THERE are 2,500 pupils in the cooking department of the New York City schools this year.

WACO, Texas, employs a lady for superintendent of schools and pays her an annual salary of $2,000.

ABOUT five thousand children who are entitled to admission in the public schools of New York City are forced to remain at home because school accommodations are insufficient.

PHILADELPHIA is having trouble over the color line in the public schools. There is a strong prejudice against mixed schools for the races and it has resulted in the establishment of a large number of "colored schools."

A LAW has been passed in Kansas by which the districts may select and own such text-books as they choose. A quantity of text-books will be purchased for the schools and placed at the disposal of the pupils, thus virtually making books free.

TO BE READ BEFORE MEALS.

DON'T find fault and pick about your food.

DON'T talk with your mouth filled with food.

DON'T commence eating as soon as you are seated.

DON'T soil the table-cloth with bones, parings, etc.

DON'T laugh loudly, or talk boisterously, at the table.

DON'T detail all the slanders you can think of at the table.

DON'T take bones up in your fingers to eat the meat from them.

DON'T call attention to any little mistake which may have occurred.

DON'T make yourself and your own affairs the chief topic of conversation.

DON'T take another mouthful, while any of the previous one remains in the mouth.

DON'T reach across the table for any thing; but wait until it is passed to you, or ask for it.

DON'T put your elbows on the table, nor lounge about; if not able to sit erect, ask to be excused.

DON'T frown or look cross at the table; it hurts your own digestion, as well as that of those eating with you.

HE WASHED CLEAN.

An Indian Legend Accounting for the White Man's Superiority.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth he also made three men, all of whom were fair-complexioned; and that after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake, and he bade them leap in and wash. One obeyed, and came out of the water purer and fairer than before. The second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, became muddy, and when he bathed he came up copper colored. The third did not leap in till the water became black with mud, and he came out its own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages and, out of pity for his misfortune in color, gave the black man first choice. He took hold of each of the packages and, having felt their weight, chose the heaviest; the copper-colored chose the next heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened the first was found to contain spades, hoes and all the implements of labor; the second enwrapped hunting, fishing and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink and paper—the engines of the mind, the means of mutual improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.—Waterbury American.

Poor Country for [illegible].

An African chief had a bad cold and sent for his family physician. This gentleman could no more cure a cold than any civilized doctor, and was as little likely to confess it. His business, of course, was to give a prescription not impossible to be made up, but a little out of the way, so as to inspire confidence and suggests anatomical study. He prescribed a little fat cut from the heart of a fat man. Unhappily (for the doctor), all the attendants of the chief were lean, but the doctor himself was fat, and the chief, being unaccustomed to wait for any thing—far less a cure for a cold—immediately put him to death and put his advice into execution.

Mixed Their Babies Up.

Two mothers of New York accidentally got their babies mixed, as the infants closely resembled each other, though not related. The difficulty was finally settled by the tossing of a coin, each mother becoming satisfied with the babe that fell to her.